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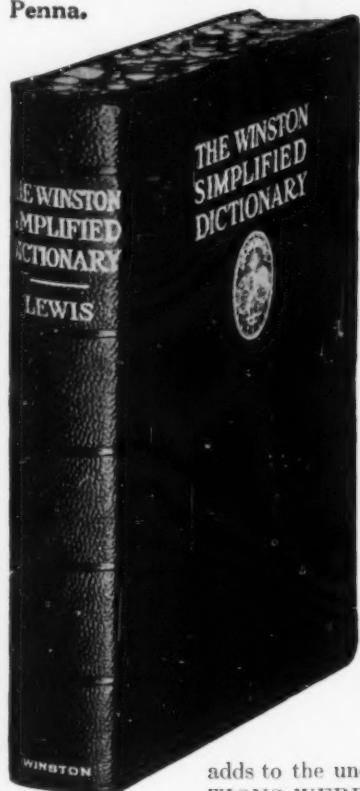


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# Why Blonds Make Good Salesmen — and Brunets Good Buyers

One Evening's Experience That Changed the Career of  
Donald Warwick and Gave Him the Big Job of His Dreams

I SHALL never forget the light that flooded my mental vision when Dr. Blackford singled me out from that audience of 153 purchasing agents and said: "This gentleman is wasting his time in the wrong kind of work—for he is the blond type!"

We were gathered at the Hotel Astor for a dinner and meeting of purchasing agents—and the men represented the greatest concerns of their kind in the United States.

Dr. Blackford had come to give us one of the famous demonstrations in Character Analysis about which I heard more than once—and the eager audience by this time was leaning forward to catch every word of a remarkable message.

No wonder! For Dr. Blackford had begun with the startling observation:

"It is exactly as I told your president it would be—when he invited me to address this company.

"All of you—with a half dozen exceptions—are rather pronounced brunets.

"You will never fail to find this true of any group of successful purchasing agents—no matter where you meet them.

"But, were this an organization of successful salesmen, you would find most of them to be blonds.

"The brunet is the man from Missouri. He must be 'shown.' He is thoughtful, analytical, conservative, deliberate—everything a buyer should be. The blond is usually quite the reverse. He is a man of moods, of imagination, impetuous, easy to sell, but remarkably qualified to influence other people and to make them buy things."

And I am the blond type—thought I—one of the exceptions in this room! Can it be that I am "in wrong"? I had felt that in that group of purchasing agents I could hold up my end quite well. And I was jolted!

But as Dr. Blackford went on I became more and more certain that this remarkable teacher of character analysis had called the turn correctly.

"There is more to this scientific fact than color of the eyes, hair and skin—vastly more" continued Dr. Blackford.

"I observe that the prevailing type of features among you gentlemen is what science knows as the 'concave type'—prominent forehead at the top, short nose, prominent chin."

I found my hands playing about my face—and looking in embarrassment, I found many of my neighbors doing the same thing! Then I realized that my features were just the opposite—sloping forehead, prominent nose, receding chin. (The convex type, Dr. Blackford called it.)

If I needed any more proof, I got it overwhelmingly when Dr. Blackford asked the audience to choose "subjects" from their fellow-members, invited them to the platform, and after a quick survey of

their features told them with startling accuracy what their special capabilities were and where their greatest powers lay.

I cannot remember when I have seen a group of men more deeply or more seriously interested.



"And I Am a Blond"

But Dr. Blackford's revelation of the science of Character Analysis had done more for me perhaps than for any other man in the room.

The next day I got a set of Dr. Blackford's simple lessons in "Reading Character at Sight," which I learned the Independent Corporation was publishing at a popular price, and it took me just one evening to discover the practical application of all the wonderful things that Dr. Blackford had told us at the meeting of the purchasing agents.

In one week I changed my job. Having "sold myself" on the big secret of my success, I went out and sold goods. I sold in quantities that surprised me. I sold myself to our customers. And, best of all, from a monetary standpoint, I sold myself to my firm.

With the result that, first having achieved the coveted position of sales manager, I am today vice-president of our company.

You see, I am the blond type.

And my features are convex.

And if it hadn't been for my chance meeting with Dr. Blackford I would probably still be plugging along at the same old "wrong job"—with a salary check only a fraction of the rather big one that cheers up my bank balance every week in these happy and more prosperous days.

Perhaps you, too, have been jolly yourself about yourself and trying, as I did, to make your success by sheer courage and hard work, instead of analyzing your capabilities and fitting yourself into the kind of work you are naturally best fitted to do.

In that case, I beg of you to get that wonderful course of Dr. K. M. H. Blackford, the leading character analyst in the United States, and join the many thousands who have learned, in an

amazingly short time, not only how to size up other people from outward signs, but how to size up one's own character, how to attract the friendship of other people, how best to strive for the success that your ordinary qualifications entitle you to achieve.

DONALD WARWICK

Dr. Blackford's development and application of the science of Character Analysis has been built on a solid foundation of direct professional study of all kinds of men and women. After years of extensive character work among business concerns, merchants, manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, and trade associations, which sought assistance in solving human problems, Dr. Blackford made a trip around the world, observing widely different races, comparing notes with leading specialists in formations, and comparing theories with famous authorities as Alfred Haddon, Mikoff and Giuseppe Sergi, and studying the exhaustive records of Bertillon. Dr. Blackford's store of material and insight into the realm of human relations has been probably the most carefully arranged collection of facts on Character Study in the United States.

It is not surprising, therefore, that many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company, and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature.

So great was the demand for these services that Dr. Blackford could not even begin to fill all the engagements. So Dr. Blackford has explained the method in this simple seven-lesson course which meant so much to the business career of Donald Warwick. Even a half hour's reading of this remarkable course will give you an insight into human nature and a power over people which will surprise you.

Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's Course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval. Send no money. Merely fill in and mail the coupon. The complete course will go to you instantly on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit Five Dollars in full payment.

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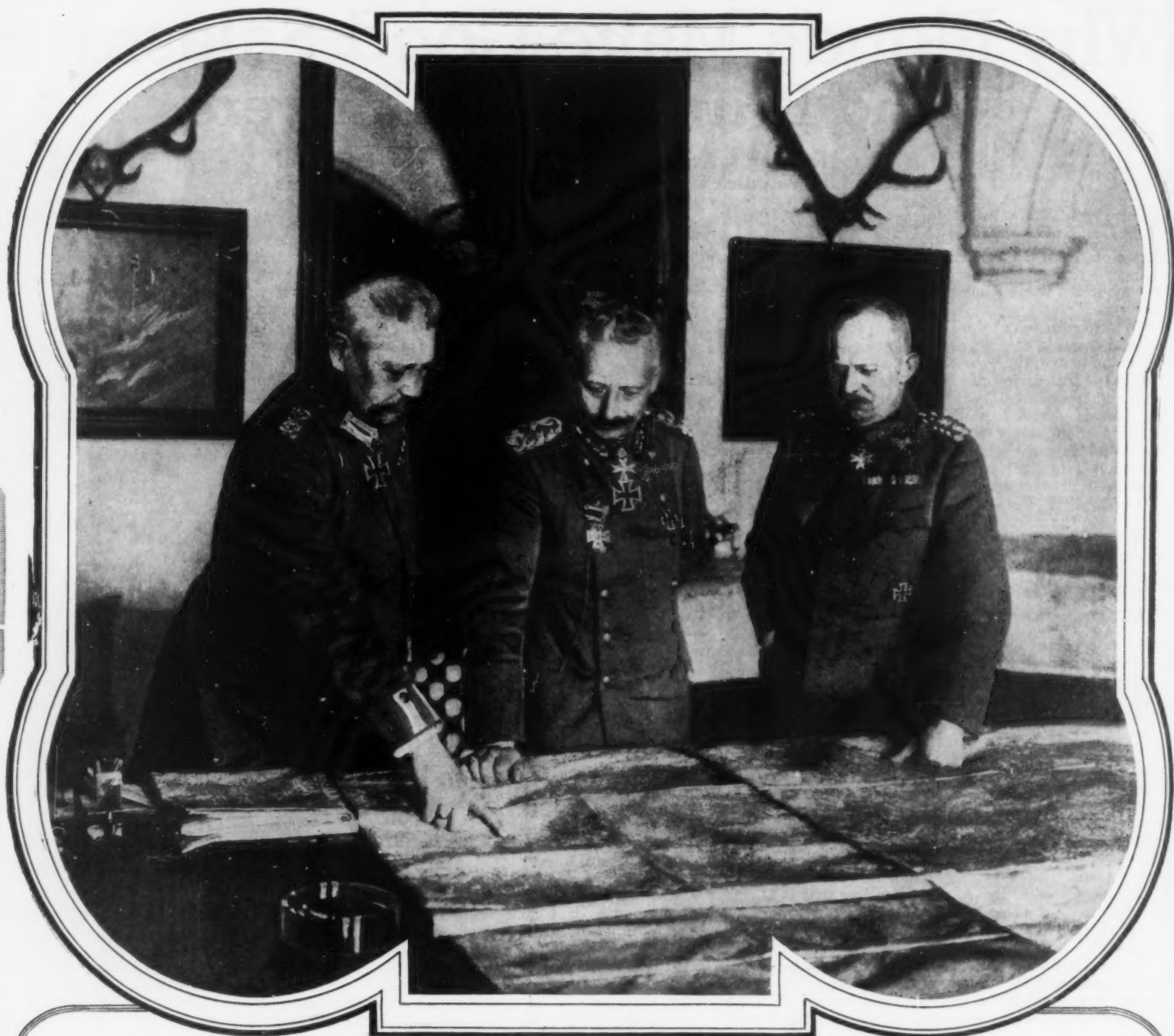
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### Just 3 Letters

"My life began anew the day I discovered you. The money I spent was well earned by you and well spent by me. It pays to know yourself as others know you, and in my case the knowledge has laid for me a solid foundation upon which I am now building my temple of success."

"The investment is the best I ever made. The analysis of character, aptitudes, etc., is remarkably true and accurate, and is a very valuable possession. It enables one to realize and appreciate with certainty just what his abilities are and you have brought to light things that would have taken years of experience to unearth."

"One glance at the course was sufficient to tell me that it was exactly what I wanted and had been looking for. In the pages of that course I found myself looking into a clear mirror and saw myself reflected there as I have never seen myself reflected in a material sense. I now know myself for the first time in my life."



The former German Kaiser studying a war map of Europe during the critical days of the war. On his right, General von Hindenburg is pointing out the position of German troops, while General von Ludendorff is an interested spectator on the ex-Kaiser's left.

## Germany Early Realizes Defeat

**G**ERMANY'S victories were a sham after all. Very interesting disclosures have been made in the course of the investigation of the war by the German National Assembly. Members of the autocratic group under the former Kaiser have had embarrassing moments when compelled to acknowledge that leaders of Germany during the war put on a bold front and used brave words when they knew Germany had already lost.

The brutal violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg and Belgium was part of the plan to force an early ending of the war at the price of national honor. It was the theory of von Bernhardt, worked out in advance of the war, that when a European conflict did break, Germany would have to crush her enemies in a short, aggressive campaign before they had time to gather their strength.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg could not be made to admit that the General Staff saw the impossibility of winning on land after the first battle of the Marne in 1914, but while declaring he could remember nothing specific on this point, the former Chancellor was able to recall in a general way that General von Falkenhayn, then Chief of Staff, had asked him to go all he could diplomatically to end the war.

The official archives do bring out the fact that in 1916 army leaders went on record as declaring that land warfare could not win the war for Germany, and that it would have to be won diplomatically and politically. It was about this time that President Wilson made his "peace without victory" speech, which fitted in so well with Germany's plan, since any ending of the war without unqualified defeat of Germany would have meant a diplomatic victory for the Kaiser.

During this trying period, Colonel House was abroad, as has recently been disclosed, on errands of peace, although the administration emphatically denied at the time that this was his purpose. Had Colonel House succeeded, he would have played directly into the hands of the German military leaders, who had no difficulty in overrunning the armies and territories of their lesser enemies, but who realized they could not crush their principal foes.

"Peace without victory" was not what Britain and France had been fighting for, and the President's appeal fell flat so far as the Western Powers were concerned.

Germany's peace offer of December 12, 1916, was likewise brusquely put aside by the Entente, thus

paving the way for the merciless and ruthless submarine campaign. These were the days in which Germany was boasting of bringing Great Britain to her knees by cutting off her supplies. Every brutal and inhuman feature of the submarine attacks was a part of a campaign of terrorism, the last desperate effort of a nation which already realized defeat, to strike terror into the hearts of her enemies.

Here again Germany was led astray by a false psychology. Ruthless warfare failed to frighten the enemy peoples, but served only to intensify hatred toward an unfair foe, and to strengthen the determination to accomplish his defeat. Throughout the war the German Government and its General Staff practised lying and deceit which the present German Government is establishing through the testimony of former officials who were parties to the practice. Even while the Kaiser was praising the Almighty for German victories, which were real only on paper, there was weeping and wailing at headquarters, where only too clearly the handwriting upon the wall was seen.

The downfall of the Central Powers signalled also the downfall of monarchy. Old hierarchies fell never to rise; and all turned to republicanism,





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## Cease Fighting and Get to Work

*The Country Has Emerged from the Twilight Zone and Has Passed Final Judgment on "Sovietism" and Various Other Attempts to Destroy Our Fundamental Political Fabric.*

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON

WHEN the Armistice was signed we had a National Celebration with at least one encore.

There was a genuine joy over the cessation of slaughter. Every one found further cause for happiness in the thought that peace had come again. In the universal warmth of thankfulness we, somehow, got the idea that the world would enter at once upon an era of goodwill and prosperity which would heal the wounds of the nations and usher in the brotherhood of man.

Swords were to be exchanged for pruning hooks or their modern equivalent. "Cease fighting and get to work," was the slogan. The sudden silence that fell upon the bloody battle fronts was to be broken immediately by the cheerful hum of factory wheels. Class strife which had been stilled in the large and generous unity of patriotism would remain quiescent. And the nations, true and tried allies in war, would associate themselves almost automatically in an eternal league of peace. The war against war had been won, and the world at last was safe for democracy.

### Human Nature and the War

A wise statesman once observed that "you can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." There is both truth and comfort in that homely judgment but all the people seem to have reserved the sovereign right to fool themselves for considerable periods.

The Armistice was not the peace. Indeed we seem to have simply passed from one war to another. We have exchanged the clash of armies for the strife of classes and interests. And construction has turned out to be a harder job than destruction.

Here in America we are just passing into the

crisis phase of the war after the war. The patient is doing as well as can be expected. There is a high temperature and considerable restlessness. But the heart action is strong and there is only intermittent delirium.

It is a shock to discover that human nature is as frail as ever. Selfish interests which had disappeared during the war have emerged from their obscure hiding places and are taking advantage of the confusion and uncertainty of the time to put forward their claims with greater insistence than ever before.

Two sections of our population are most in evidence. The first is to organize labor; second is the alien element which manages to make noise and disturbance enough to create the impression that it constitutes a menace to the political and social institutions of the country.

And by the irony of fate, these are the two groups which in recent decades have received most substantial aid and comfort from the people generally. The "downtrodden working man" has formed the theme of an almost unbroken flow of eloquence directed in his behalf towards an unfeeling and ungrateful country and government. The fact that a man actually "worked" seemed to stir the sympathies and sadden the souls of numerous delicately organized persons who forthwith felt called to become professional deliverers.

On the other hand the alien has been viewed from another angle. He was the noble-spirited but oppressed "slave of European despotism" who, dreaming ever of the glorious liberties of the land of the free and the home of the brave, escaped from his cruel masters and adventured over-seas in quest of the freedom denied him at home. He too made a valued oratorical fulcrum for moving the sentimentalities and stirring the jaded

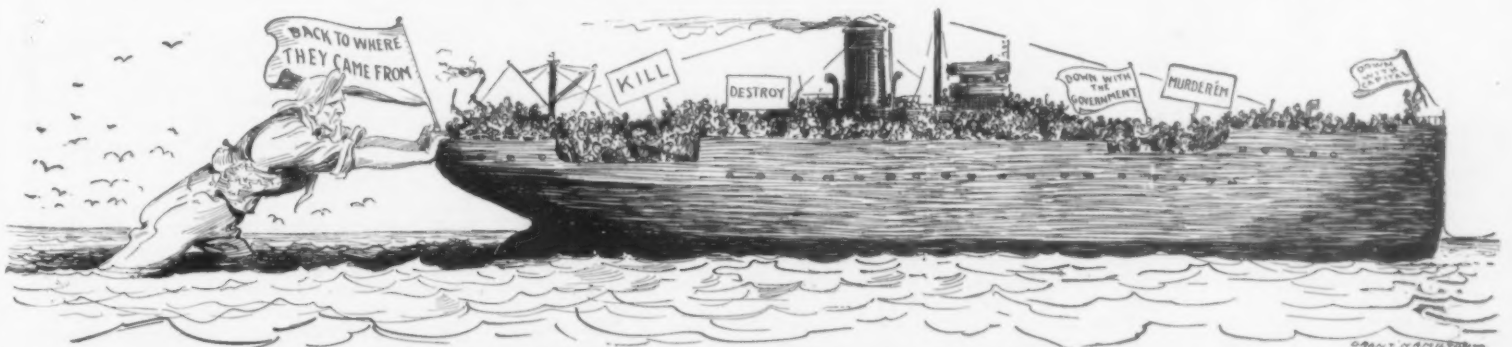
imagination of well fed home-grown Americans until they fell into wondering admiration of themselves for so magnanimously furnishing an asylum for the "oppressed peoples of the world."

### The Troublesome Alien.

And now alas! Ingratitude "sharper than a serpent's tooth" shatters the fair dream. The "down-trodden workingman" emerges, erect and in fairly robust health, thoroughly organized, with millions in his war chest for both defence and offense; led by seasoned, acute and determined minds knowing exactly what they want and how they propose to get it. And the oppressed alien brother, whom we saw through our tears of sympathy hurrying through the portals of Ellis Island with arms outstretched to embrace liberty, has suddenly developed a most unsentimental fondness for dictatorships, proletarian and otherwise; especially when there is real money in it for him, sent over by a grateful and equally thoughtful fatherland.

The Alien in America will do anything for his fatherland except go back to it and he seems determined to do anything to the land of his adoption—his step-fatherland, except leave it. Occasionally these two groups run together and we have a soviet strike, or an I. W. W. riot, or the assassination of some American soldier or civilian, under cover of industrial disturbance. But, in the main, the workingman in America has no use for the revolutionary alien; while labor, organized or unorganized is always distasteful to the alien agitator. He has had a tip from Trotsky that revolution is easier and more profitable than work and, by installing one of Messrs. Trotsky and Lenine's patent proletarian dictatorships, work will become a mere nightmare of the dead Capitalistic past. Amidst the confusion of strife and clamour certain facts and

Concluded on page 822



"The alien in America will do anything for his fatherland except go back to it and he seems determined to do anything to the land of his adoption—his step-fatherland—except leave it."

# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## No God, No Master

THANKS to the Investigating Committee of the New York Senate, led by Chairman Lusk, and the efficient work of the Attorney General's office of the State, we are running down the dastards who are plotting to upset the Government of the United States.

We read that these plotters belong to "The Federation of Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada." If these Russian workers do not like the United States, let them go back to Russia, where they came from and where they belong.

Their revolutionary documents disclose the secret of their so-called "unrest." These long-haired, bewiskered invaders of American soil are unrestful because they are atheists, believing in no God; because they are anarchists, believing in no property rights, and because they are the laziest of all drones, believing in no work.

They propose to destroy the churches, murder the police, burn public buildings and "smash all our enemies." These are the contemptible creatures who have been going up and down in this land of freedom, denouncing authority, spitting on our flag, seeking to inflame the people with the cry of revolution.

It is high time Government should begin to gather in the wild and begin Deportation of these vermin. They are too good for terminated. They should be exterminated.

It will be a happy day when all those who proclaim such doctrines are set up against the wall and shot.

No other fate befits the traitor.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the State approximates 12,000, with nearly 600,000 wage-earners, in 76 different industries, including boots and shoes, textiles, paper, foundry products, printing and publishing, lumber, clothing, carriages, automobiles, hats, stoves, sewing machines, pottery, shipbuilding, clocks, watches, and cutlery.

Massachusetts has more varied industries than any other State in the Union; so that the test of the independence of the labor vote of the country at the recent election in that State was the fairest that could be made.

Boston had just passed through its bitter experience with the policemen's strike, in which the strong American attitude of Governor Coolidge, in suppressing riot-

And it is a wholesome sign, and commendable in spirit, that the acting head of the United Mine Workers, Mr. John D. Lewis, in yielding obedience to the injunction of the Federal Government against the coal strike, said: "We are Americans; we cannot fight our own government."

## Respect for the Law

VERY unpatriotic and hasty resolution was adopted by the Coal Miners' Union of the Southern District of Illinois. It reads: "The decision of Judge Anderson sounds to us like the raving of a maniac."

This decision simply justified the contention of the Attorney General of the United States, that the coal strike was a plain violation of a federal statute. This was the Government's position from the start. President Wilson declared the strike to be unlawful, and the Court, after a full hearing, concurred in this opinion. After it had been rendered, Attorney General Palmer declared that it would be enforced, and he added, very properly, that "The Government is no respecter of persons in the enforcement of the law. Those who conceive that the resolutions of a convention or the orders of the officers of any organization in the country, whether labor organizations or any other, are superior in authority to the law of the land, will find themselves mistaken."

This is the very essence of justice. When a citizen or a corporation meets an adverse decision of the Court, prompt acceptance of it is always expected. To do otherwise would be to defy the law. That would be the spirit of revolution.

Mr. Gompers' course in denouncing the course of President Wilson and of the Attorney General, and in his unnecessary reference to the President's illness, and to "the temporary administration at Washington," was unworthy of a good citizen. It is not true that "a temporary administration" is violating the

principles of democracy, nor is the Attorney General violating these principles in demanding obedience to the law from every citizen, regardless of his affiliations with either capital or labor.

## The Plain Truth

SEDITION! What other nation would have been so patient with the seditionist as the United States has been? Many guilty have gone unpunished. Many who ought to have been deported are still here and at large. The patience of the public and of the Government has been exhausted. The Attorney-General complains that under the law he can do nothing until there is an overt act. A bill introduced in the House by Representative Davey of Ohio would strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with all offenders. Sedition is fully and specifically defined, and the limit of punishment is fixed at a fine of \$10,000 and 20 years' imprisonment. The promotion of sedition by an individual or organization carries a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment of 10 years. Aliens declared guilty are to be deported, and naturalized citizens who are guilty are first to be denaturalized and then deported.

Concluded on page 815



MASSACHUSETTS DID IT

## When Massachusetts Spoke

WHEN Massachusetts reelected Governor Coolidge by an overwhelming majority, it spoke for Americanism first. It settled a momentous question regarding which painful doubts had arisen in the minds of many thoughtful citizens.

It proved beyond question that at heart the industrial workers of the United States are, first of all, good citizens, devoted to their country, loyal to its institutions, faithful to its constitution, recognizing no obligation to obey the mandate of anybody or anything but their own conscience.

To those politicians and ambitious political leaders, who have been misled by the vociferous voices of a few so-called "labor leaders" into the belief that these gentlemen carry the vote of the American workingman in their pocket, the victory of Governor Coolidge bears its warning and its lesson.

Massachusetts is the fourth State in the Union with respect to production of manufactured goods—New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois standing ahead of it. It is the third State in the average number of wage-earners in manufactories—New York and Pennsylvania alone being ahead of it. Politically, the rural population is a comparatively small issue in Massachusetts. The cities are all manufacturing centers.

ous demonstrations, had won the highest commendation. Against him, on the Democratic ticket, was named a millionaire, who gathered about him all the political labor leaders, and who commissioned them with abundant resources, and plenty of time, to visit the industrial centers, and line up the 600,000 workers in the 12,000 factories, for his support.

It was a fair, free, open fight between the Conservative Coolidge forces on an American platform, and the Radical forces of Mr. Long on a platform inclined toward class legislation. On this issue, Americanism won the most signal victory achieved in our generation.

If Governor Coolidge had been defeated, or if he had won by a slender majority, the nation might well have held its breath and awaited the outcome of the presidential contest next year with profound anxiety. The answer of the people of Massachusetts to the challenge of the un-American forces, which have been going up and down the land, with a torch in one hand and a club in the other, came with a voice of thunder.

It emphasized the fact which we hope will sink deeply into the heart of every good citizen, and especially of every legislator, that, to use the words of Governor Coolidge, "The men of Massachusetts are not labor men, or policemen, or union men, or rich men, or any other class of men first; they are Americans first."



## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## Adam Dies!

FROM a Canadian traveler comes the news of the death of "Adam," who founded a sect or cult known as "the Adamites." His real name was George Dowling; he was a Californian and a man of considerable education, but some years ago he became an advocate of the "back to nature" theory. With a small following, he organized his cult at San Francisco, but soon found that the city would not tolerate his extreme ideas, which involved the discarding of all clothes, the non-use of medicines, adoption of vegetarian diet, and a sort of socialistic government. From California this apostle of the simple life migrated to Hawaii, but there also he encountered men of the law who objected in particular to the absolute nudity which seemed to be an essential of Adamic life. Dowling's next stop was at Raratonga, one of the Cook Islands in the South Seas; its climate

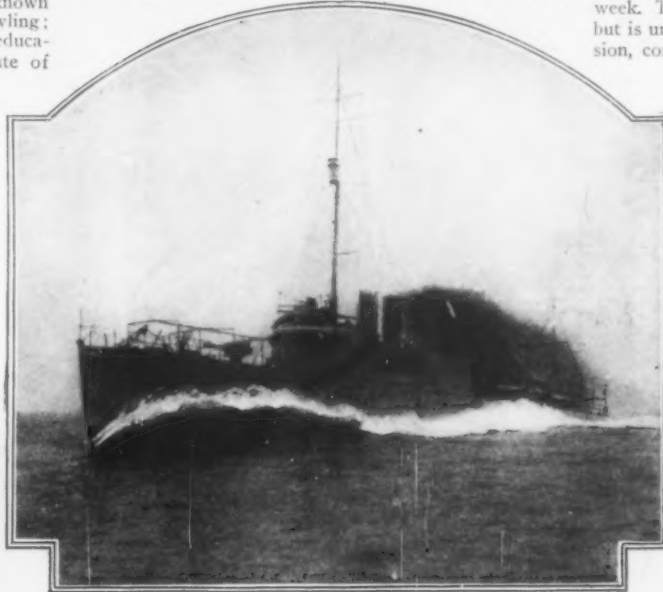
State must provide military training for all students between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, this training (under the most competent instructors to be obtained)

to be compulsory. It is to be carried on, of course, in connection with their regular courses in the institution, and is not to occupy more than three hours per week. The administration of the law is not mechanical, but is under the direction of a military training commission, composed of the Major General commanding the National Guard, a member appointed by the Board of Regents, and another appointed by the Governor. Provision is also made for the compulsory training of young men of the same ages who are not in public or private schools, but the law exempts those employed in any occupation for a livelihood unless they shall volunteer for this training.

Both in New York and elsewhere, the fundamental idea back of the system of training is declared to be not preparation for war, but the building up of a higher standard of citizenship. With this in view, Congress has for some time been working out



Francis Dickie  
George Dowling, founder of the vegetarian sect of "Adamites," who has just died at Tahiti. The photograph was taken by Frank Burnett, a Canadian traveler, in the South Seas.



Underwood

The U. S. Destroyer *Reid* making its speed tests forty-five and a half days after the laying of its keel, a world-record for speed in ship construction of this type. It was built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., at its immense Fore River yards.



Frederick G. Leonard  
Wreck of a Southern Pacific train at Acton, California, 40 miles north of Los Angeles, October 31st. Five lives were lost and 120 passengers injured. The engine turned over and stopped right side up fifty feet from the track.



Gilliams

A woman member of the new National Convention of Germany, the law-making body which has replaced the former Reichstag. In Germany the women are asserting their rights.

was particularly adapted to his theories but his stay was not long. He eventually found refuge near Papeete, island of Tahiti, where the French Governor allotted to him and his followers several hundreds of acres on a mountain-side back of the city. Here he rested in peace until he became a victim of influenza, his death being hastened, perhaps, by his aversion to the use of medicine of any sort. In personal appearance, Dowling is said to have borne a remarkable resemblance to some of the best paintings of the Christ.

## Universal Training

WITHOUT waiting for the National Government to adopt a system of universal military training, the State of New York has a system already in operation. Under legislation known as the Slater Law, all the schools in the



© Press Ill.  
Students of Columbia University, New York City, beginning their compulsory military training under the new Slater Law. The intent of the law is to lift the standard of manliness and citizenship, as well as to provide a well-trained reserve corps to be used in time of war.

the details of a system to be universally applied all over the United States. This system was outlined in principle by Major General Edwards, in the October 25th issue of *LESLIE'S*, and it carried with it the endorsement of the Chairman of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and the House. A compulsory system of military training was also endorsed by the convention of the American Legion at its first annual session in Milwaukee on November 12th. The Legion is composed entirely of men who served in the recent war, and their endorsement is based on their own experience with such training. The soldiers went on record, however, as being opposed to the use of these men for active service in time of peace; this would prevent their use in strikes and other disorders.

## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## Congress Ousts Berger

VICTOR L. Berger, the Socialist who was elected to represent the Fifth Wisconsin District in the House of Representatives, has been unseated by the House, with only one dissenting vote. Since Mr. Berger's conviction under the Espionage Act, he had retained his membership in the House but had not been permitted to occupy his seat, a committee of investigation having been delegated to make inquiries and report on the case. Representative Dallinger, chairman of the committee, stated its views as follows: "The one and only issue in this case is Americanism. It is whether a man who in 1911 took oath as a member of the House to support the Constitution of the



Gulliams  
A German soldier (in uniform) arriving at home after being released from a prison camp in England. The elderly man is his happy father and the young woman in white is his sister.

it a great deal stronger because I have been justified by the events since the armistice was concluded and the war practically ended."

On receipt of notice that Mr. Berger's seat had been declared vacant, Governor Philipp of Wisconsin ordered a new election and it is anticipated that Berger will again be a candidate. His previous election was by an overwhelming majority.

## Home Again!

WITHOUT waiting for the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace, all or nearly all of the German prisoners of war in the camps of the Allies have been returned to their home country. Most of



Paul Thompson

Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Socialist editor of the *Milwaukee Leader*, whose seat in the House of Representatives has been declared vacant after he had reaffirmed the sentiments in his articles and addresses which had brought about his conviction under the Espionage Act. The entire nation hailed the verdict with delight.

them went back hale and hearty, with every indication of having been well fed.

## American Food

WHEN the American people first responded to the appeal of Mr. Herbert Hoover for food to relieve the starving in Belgium, the need for relief was local. To-day, the cry for American food comes from many lands. Belgium is still hungry; Germany is getting in its first foodstuffs from us; the Scandinavian countries are paying enormous transportation charges on all the supplies that the steamers can carry from America; and a market for every kind of food that America can produce is assured.



© Underwood & Underwood

Memorial tablet for the grave of Miss Bessie Edwards, daughter of Major General Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the famous Twenty-sixth ("Yankee") Division in France. Miss Edwards lost her life while engaged in valuable war service in one of the army camps.

United States and who, when this country declared war against the Imperial German Government, became the head and front of an organized conspiracy to hinder, obstruct, and embarrass the Government in its fight for existence, should be admitted to membership in this House simply because a constituency in one of our States has seen fit to give him a plurality of its vote. Your committee is convinced upon all the facts and upon all the precedents in this House that Victor L. Berger should be excluded from membership, and that the question should be determined by the House here and now. In our opinion, the House expects it."

Mr. Berger was allowed an hour and a half to speak in his own defense. "I take back nothing that I said in my speeches and articles," he said; "under the same circumstances I would say and write it all over again—only I would make



Press Illustrating

American food supplies arriving in Berlin to meet the most pressing necessities of the population. An agreement had been reached whereby German steamers were made available for the use of the returning American soldiers.



## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## Roumania Defiant

A SERIOUS menace to the peace of Europe has been partly removed by the withdrawal of Roumanian troops from Budapest and other parts of Hungary, in compliance with the peremptory demand of the Supreme Council of the Allies. The Roumanian troops had taken possession of Budapest, in particular, as the result of their government's dissatisfaction with the extent of Hungarian territory allotted Roumania by the Peace Council. In spite of repeated requests from the Supreme Council that these troops be withdrawn and reparation made to Hun-



Donald C. Thompson

The city of Budapest, Hungary, which has just been evacuated by the defiant troops of Roumania, in obedience to a peremptory demand of the Supreme Council of the Allies, whose previous demands had been altogether ignored.

their allies would have left the kingdom of Roumania in a serious economic condition. The Roumanian army is still on Hungarian soil, however, and trouble in the Balkans continues to be the nightmare of diplomats.

## Back to the Mines

WHEN the officials representing the soft-coal miners announced their intention of calling out all of their members and thereby paralyzing industrial conditions all over the Union, the National Government declared the strike unlawful and a violation of the agreement not to strike during the war. It was insisted that until the Treaty of Peace is ratified, America is still at war. When strike leader Lewis refused to accept this point of view, Judge Anderson of the Federal bench issued a temporary restraining order, which was later followed by an order to call off

the strike. Encouraged by the backing of the American Federation of Labor, it was feared that Mr. Lewis and other labor leaders would defy the order of the court and precipitate a very serious disturbance. In preparation for such event, both Judge Anderson and U. S. Attorney-General Palmer announced that the order of the Federal Court must be obeyed. After a very long conference, the strike leaders announced that they would not fight the Government. They thereupon issued an order rescinding the strike of the coal miners.

Meanwhile, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, U. S. Fuel Administrator, was again



© Harris &amp; Ewing

A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, who peremptorily declared that "the law will be enforced," when he was notified that the leaders of the striking coal miners would possibly defy the orders of Judge Anderson, of the Supreme Court. The strike leaders, however, reluctantly decided to obey the order of the court and return to work.

gary for their alleged depredations, the Roumanians have remained. This obstinate stand greatly embarrassed the Peace Council in its relations with the Central Powers and also established a precedent which the forces of d'Annunzio in Fiume did not fail to notice. When it became evident that the intolerable situation would not automatically clear up, the Supreme Council issued its ultimatum and this was partially obeyed. The next step will be an effort to find a compromise which will be acceptable to both sides and remove what is now an imminent source of future hostilities between the two unfriendly neighbors. It is possible that the Roumanian pinch of poverty and shortage of food supplies may have been the deciding factors, for a breach with

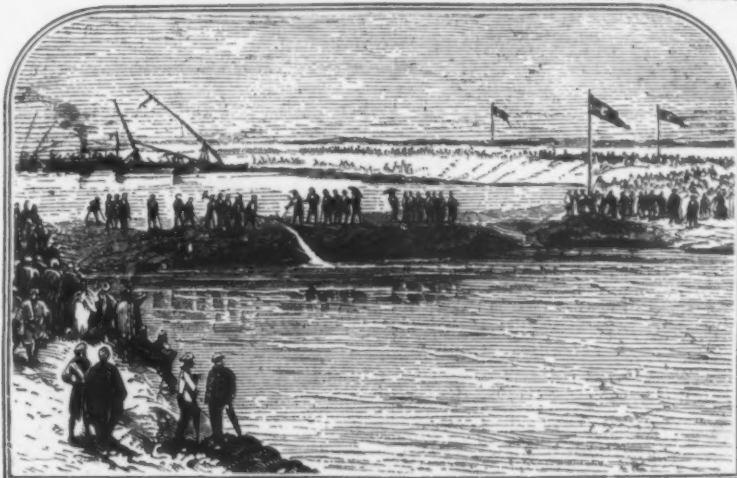


© Harris & Ewing  
Dr. Harry A. Garfield (left), whose powers as U. S. Fuel Administrator were called into action during the coal strike; and Walker D. Hines (on the right), Director-General of Railroads, who cooperated with Dr. Garfield in supplying the country with coal.

called into active service and he took immediate steps to parcel out the coal already mined, giving preference in distribution to the most important industries.

## Fifty Years of Suez

ON November 16th the Suez Canal was fifty years old and its Golden Jubilee recalls one of the most spectacular celebrations ever held. The union of the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, which took place in 1869, was celebrated by Khedive Ismail with an expenditure of millions of dollars and his distinguished guests included the Empress Eugenie, Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, King Leopold of Belgium, Oscar of Sweden, Humbert of Italy, and Frederick of Germany. After elaborate ceremonies at the Canal, the guests were taken to Cairo for a series of Oriental fetes, never duplicated before or since.



The official "union of the waters" of the Mediterranean and Red Seas at the opening of the Suez Canal, whose Golden Jubilee has just been celebrated. This drawing is reproduced from an issue of *Leslie's Weekly* published fifty years ago, at the time of the great international celebration of the successful completion of the famous waterway.

# Lipton to Try Again Next Summer

By EDWIN A. GOEWY

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



The cup which Sir Thomas hopes to take back to England shortly.



Sir Thomas Lipton

THE America's Cup, won from England by the contestant from the United States in 1851, and since defended successfully by the entries of the New York Yacht Club, probably will be the prize at stake in a series of races to be held next summer. A contest for this cup is recognized as the blue ribbon event of the season and never fails to attract world-wide attention, particularly among all classes of sport followers.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has tried unsuccessfully to win the

cup over a period of twenty years, is, of course, the challenger. Last year, believing that an international yacht race would serve to take the minds of a great portion of the people, here and overseas, from the horrors of four years of war, Sir Thomas challenged, in December, for a race to be held in the summer of 1919. His challenge, however, was declined by the N. Y. Y. C., the ground being taken by the gentlemen of this organization that the time was not propitious for such an event. It also was indicated that, as the deed of gift of the America's Cup stipulates that the challenger must give the defender ten months' notice, and that if the full period was claimed, the races would not be held until October, the time would be unseasonable.

The challenger, who long since demonstrated his sportsmanship qualities, accepted the verdict without protest. However, some followers of sport in this country did not hesitate to voice the opinion that the holders of the cup had taken full advantage of the deed of gift, which makes no provision for forfeiture by default. It even was suggested that Sir Thomas, who is sixty-nine years old, might not send another challenge. However, he has not sulked, and his sixth challenge is here. Though it has not been accepted at this writing, it must not again be side-stepped. No excuse can be advanced that the challenger should not be given his innings next summer.

The Lipton entry this year will be the *Shamrock IV*, which came here in 1914 to race against the *Resolute*, which was chosen as the defender over the *Vanitie* and *Defiance*. The war prevented this race, and since then the *Shamrock IV* has been in drydock in South Brooklyn, the *Resolute* at Bristol and the *Vanitie* at City Island. It is possible that the backers of the *Vanitie* will insist that there be another series of trial races to determine the defender. One thing is certain, no new defender will be built.

The Lipton entry will have one advantage this time, and it is that the trials of the *Shamrock IV* will be held in American waters. A twenty-three-ton cutter, *Shamrock*, is being outfitted to come to American waters to pace the *Shamrock IV*. Sir Thomas has asked that the races be held in late June or early July, but the middle of August probably will be the time selected. It also is more than likely that the coming races will be held in Block Island Sound, off Newport, instead of over the Sandy Hook course. The increased shipping and number of tows off the New York harbor are against the old course. The risk of one yacht or the other being put at a disadvantage through interference in any race is something which the local yachtsmen are most anxious to avoid.

Most yachting historians credit the good, old schooner *America* with beginning the international sport and the history of the America's Cup is practically the history of yacht racing between the United States and Europe.

Yachting really was in its infancy in this country in 1851 when Commodore John C. Stevens and other members of the New York Yacht Club sent the *America* to England, and as far as the latter country was concerned, the sport had not then progressed to any remarkable degree. To be sure there were many more yachts in England than in the United States, and the

Royal Yacht Squadron had been in existence longer than the American organization; still the game there was upon anything but a high plane, as was clearly demonstrated by the ease with which the schooner from Yankee land won her victories.

George Steers, a clever young designer, modeled and built the *America* for a syndicate of famous men, all members of the New York Yacht Club, then a little over six years old, and the main incentive was the holding of the World's Fair in London in the summer

when, with the advent of the squadron's open regatta on August 23, the *America* was entered. The course was around the Isle of Wight. In running the very first leg the Yankee entry showed her heels over the twelve miles to everything in the fleet but four, and these held their positions by keeping close together and preventing the *America* from passing them. However, when they came on the wind at the Nab Lightship the "foreign" entry gained her opportunity to manoeuvre at will and she soon put all of her rivals far astern.

The result of the race furnished the material for the famous and oft repeated story in which, in answer to a question by Queen Victoria, one of her attendants replied sadly: "Alas, your Majesty, there is no second."

It was in this manner that the *America* won the cup, but right here a statement must be made to correct an erroneous impression held by many. The cup won in this race was not the Queen's Cup, but a special trophy which was offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron for this particular race. However, the victory was just as splendid as if the Queen's Cup had been the stake, and the efforts of the English, through many long years, to win it back, have given it a value probably possessed by no other sport trophy the world over.

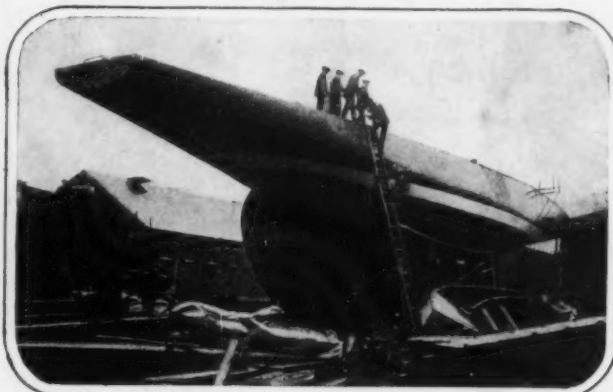
Upon the return of the successful yachtsmen to this country they deeded the cup to the New York Yacht Club to be held as a perpetual challenge trophy. Not the slightest effort was made by the English to regain the cup for several years, and then came the great civil strife, and men's thoughts, both here and abroad, were turned to other things. It was not until 1869 that James Ashbury, a member of Parliament, challenged for his schooner, the *Cambria*, but insisted upon so many stipulations that an agreement was not signed until the following year. It was in July, 1870, that the *Cambria* raced across the Atlantic from Daunt Head, Ireland, to Sandy Hook, and defeated the *Dauntless*, which was owned by the late Commodore James Gordon Bennett and which had been cruising in foreign waters. This victory raised the hopes of the Englishmen.

The cup race was sailed on August 8 over the old New York Yacht Club course, from Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, to the Sandy Hook lightship and back. Twenty-three schooners sailed against the *Cambria*, and the centre-board schooner *Magie* won in thirty-nine minutes and twelve seconds. Tenth place was the best the *Cambria* could get. Mr. Ashbury promptly challenged again for the following year with the schooner *Livonia* and, as he objected to sailing against a fleet, it was decided after a prolonged controversy, that it should be a match between two boats, that four victories should determine the race and that the New York Yacht Club should name one of certain designated yachts to sail on the morning of each race. The first two races were won by the schooner *Columbia*, in the third the *Livonia* beat the *Columbia* and the *Sappho* won the last two.

In the *Livonia* match an open course was laid for the first time in alternation with the regular club course, and this precedent being followed in later races, paved the way for the complete abandonment of the inside course. The next challenges came from Canada. In 1876 the *Countess of Dufferin* was beaten twice in succession by the schooner *Madeline*, and in 1881 the sloop *Atlanta* was beaten by the sloop *Mischief*. It was this race which marked the passing of the schooner out of the contests.

Then came the great races for the cup, the races which set the people from one end of this country to the other on edge with excitement and attracted almost as much attention in most other civilized nations, particularly throughout Great Britain. Of these the first was the match between the *Puritan* and the *Genesta* in 1885. The *Puritan* easily won the first race, which was over the inside course, but the second, over an outside course, was a close and thrilling contest, and

Concluded on page 825



The *Shamrock IV* just before she was again floated at Brooklyn this month.

of 1851, and the desire by Americans to make some unusual showing there.

Commodore Stevens was the leading yachtsman of his day, a scientist and something of a designer, and he had built the sloop *Maria*, which proved to be the queen of the American waters. Steers, also, had built some very fast and seaworthy craft, and the Commodore agreed to pay him \$30,000 for a new yacht, if she could beat the *Maria*. The new vessel was constructed and was appropriately named *America*.

However, for a time it appeared as if she would



A bow view of the *Shamrock IV*

prove a failure, for in the trials she was most decisively beaten by the *Maria*. But the test was not a fair one, for the great sloop, with her enormous main-sail, should have been expected to outrun the schooner with her windward driving power divided into two sails.

But details of this character were not so clearly understood in those early days of the sport, and it was some time before a compromise was effected and the *America* was sent abroad, sailing from Sandy Hook, June 21, 1851, under command of "Old Dick" Brown, a famous pilot. She arrived at Havre twenty days later and, after being refitted, reached Cowes on August 1.

And it was right here that the old *America* displayed her real mettle. The English cutter *Laverock*, one of the best of the fleet of the Royal Yacht Squadron, came out to meet her, and on the way back to port was so badly beaten as to cause consternation in the ranks of the English yachtsmen. In consequence, Commodore Stevens could make no matches, but circumstances gave him his opportunity a short time later



# Bulgarian Gold for American Flour

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



In the general relief of starving Europe, America did not play the foolish philanthropist. Experience with most European nations has proved that such a course would be like riding a free horse to death. So each nation is required to pay only actual cost for its American food, plus insurance and freight. Bulgaria paid in gold for American flour shipped last spring and summer. Above is one of the two Bulgarian soldiers who guarded the \$4,000,000 shipment.

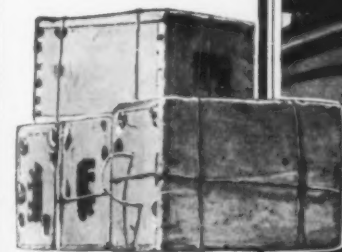


The shipment included gold coin of English, French, German, and Russian mintage. It was shipped by rail from the capital, Sofia, to a bank in Varna, the Bulgarian port on the Black Sea. Here it was put aboard the U. S. destroyer *Tattenhall*.

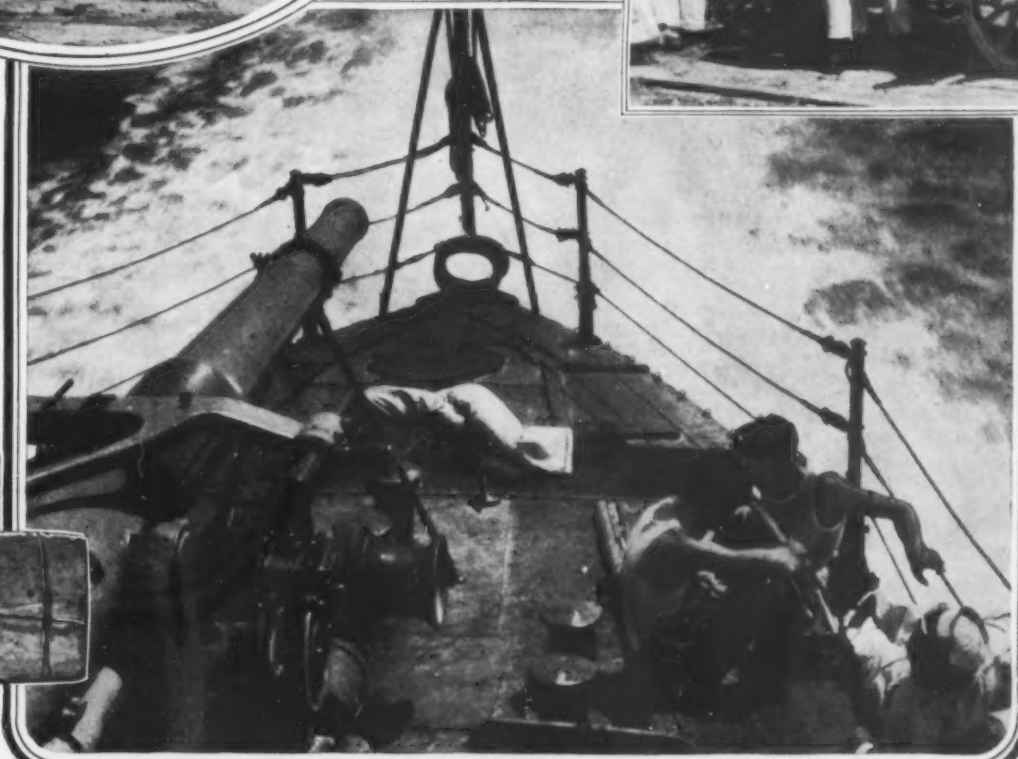


Sailors from the *Tattenhall* loading the gold aboard the destroyer. Gold meant nothing to the listless Bulgarian guards, idly watching the proceeding. Had the cargo been food instead of gold, they would have been interested.

Millions of dollars worth of ammunition in Varna left unguarded, regardless of danger. The guard furnished for the shipment of gold was so very inadequate that the whole proceeding smacked of Gilbert and Sullivan days.



Thirty-five per cent. of the gold showed that it had belonged to Russia at some time. Even the boxes in which it was shipped bore the bear trademark of Russia.



The prow of the *Tattenhall*, on which the gold was brought to America. For the first time its comic-opera guard was replaced by keen-eyed, alert fighting men.



The other soldier who guarded the gold in its transshipment at Varna was over fifty years of age, lame, and almost blind. Was the whole proceeding a tribute to Bulgarian honesty?



A photographer of the U. S. Signal Corps in action with his graflex near the town of Kyllburg, Germany.

It is natural to suppose that when Photographer Brady turned in his collection of snapshots of the Civil War, an investigating board in Washington, wearing tall stovepipe hats and lemon-colored silk gloves, looked over the pictures critically and found them "rawther interesting, you know," but not up to the public's expectations. Ballyhoo Bill's popular panorama show in the old brick roundhouse doubtless was regarded as a much better picture of the actual conditions of combat.

It is natural to suppose that this happened to Brady, because it is happening today to our Bradys of the Great War, those anonymous photographers whose stills and movies are signed:

"Photo by U. S. Signal Corps."

Apparently, the public has not been duly thrilled by the A. E. F. photographic records of what happened overseas, and critical Washington is demanding to know the reason why.

The picture fan, sitting complacently in a movie theatre, watches a few Yank doughboys with tin hats and rifles crawl out of some fox holes, trot forward, flop down and trot forward again, while something that looks like bursting popcorn, flecks the grey sky overhead. This is the sort of thing that the A. E. F. Photographic Division has the nerve to present to the American public as a picture of a battle. Pretty tame! Dave Griffith's war movies have this stuff beat sixty ways for thrills. Or, here is a snapshot from the Argonne Forest, printed in the Sunday rotogravure section as a war picture—nothing but a machine gun in a tangle of underbrush popping away at space. Why, you can't even see the Germans!

### No Faking, Said Pershing

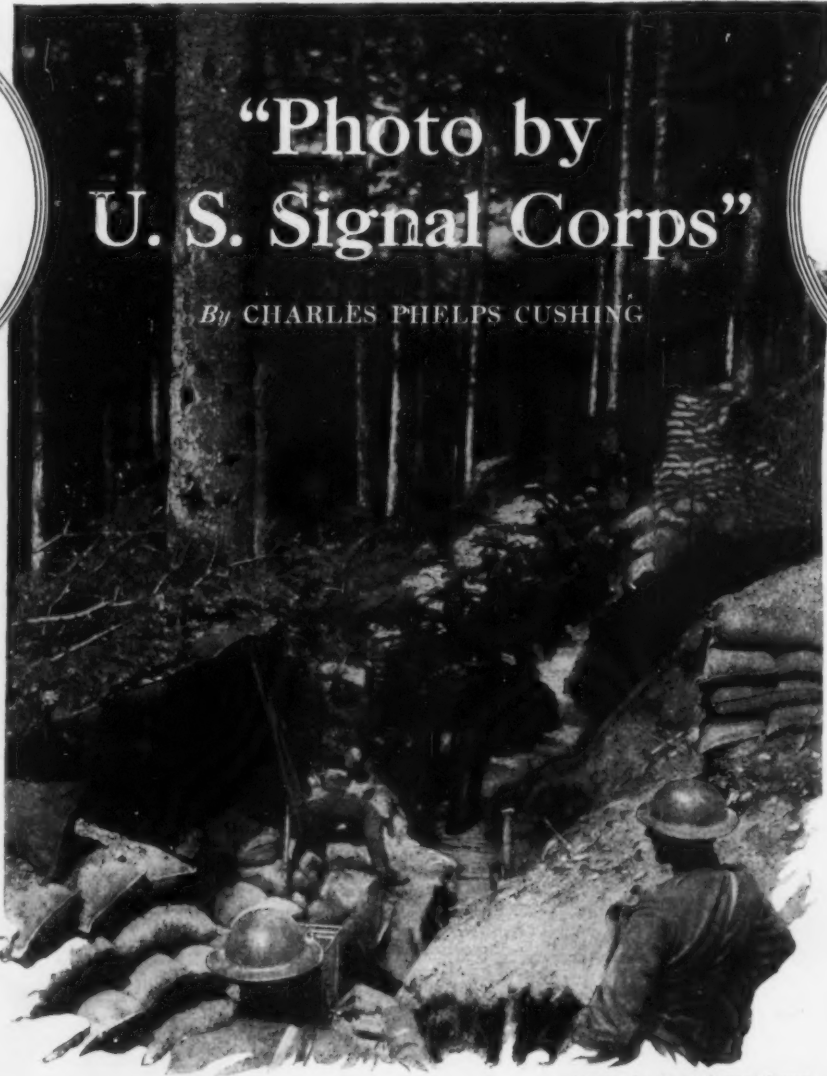
Why doesn't a line of heroes in olive drab, with the Stars and Stripes borne fluttering in their vanguard, leap over a stone wall and shoulder to shoulder batter down a bunch of terrified Boches? That is the way Griffith does it, not forgetting to enliven the feature with wonderful close-ups. That is the way Tom Ince would do it, or Mack Sennett (in comedy), or anybody else who knows actual war conditions. For example—and this really was suggested to the A. E. F. photographers in an official letter from Washington—a stirring film could be made of Yanks in a trench "nudging one another as the signal to get ready to go over the top." Then a big gun "silhouetted on a hill top" bellows defiance to Kaiser Bill. Up flutters the flag. Over the top dashes the American Army, officers leading with flashing swords and everybody cheering. Amid lots of trap-drum clatter, boom-boomety-boom on the bass and a clash of cymbals, Jerry kamarads and hauls down his colors from the watch tower of an old chateau. Thereupon he does a goosetstep southward to the tune of "Stars and Stripes Forever."

This, you can readily understand, would have been "splendid for morale," and might have boomed the stock of the Committee on Public Information from thirty points to higher than Standard Oil.

The worst of it is that the A. E. F. Photographic Division could easily have staged that sort of a show if it had tried. Captain Robert Warwick of the Intelligence Section, who was working for the A. E. F. as

## "Photo by U. S. Signal Corps"

By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING



Photos by U. S. Signal Corps

Making motion picture history in a front line trench on June 1, 1918, in the Baccarat sector near Badonviller, where a number of American divisions first went into line on the Western Front to receive their "baptism of fire."

a chaperone for cans of movie film on trans-Atlantic voyages from Brest to Washington, could have been featured as an experienced hero. Second Lieutenant George Seigmann, one of Dave Griffith's best actors and an A. No. 1 director, widely known among movie fans for his success in the rôle of the Prussian officer-villain in "Hearts of the World," could have been cast as a "heavy" again, and certainly would have enjoyed it more than the dreary job that the A. E. F. gave him of piecing motion picture war records together in proper continuity. Second Lieutenant Wesley H. Ruggles, formerly a director of Vitagraph, could have helped in bossing the job, and a hundred or more experienced actors could have been drafted for the film right out of the ranks of the A. E. F.

Yes, we could have put on a great show. The chief reason why we didn't was that General John J. Pershing, whatever else people may say for or against him, is no four-flusher, and was dead set upon having the war photographed true to the life. He strictly forbade the Signal Corps camera men to do any faking.

In their deep chagrin about the thrill-less-ness of American war pictures, Washington has recently had the officer in charge of A. E. F. photography up on the carpet for explanations; and it is easy to guess that his ears have burned with sundry stern reproofs. Things were a little different when the war was on. Every month or so, Washington used to send over some new directors or operators to show us dubs in France how the job ought to be handled. "What folks want, you know, is something good for morale." If we heard that once, we heard it twenty times.

Our major never used to argue the point with these delegations. In the most dulcet tones possible to a voice with a decided Scotch burr he would immediately offer to do everything in his power to enable the delegates to see the whole show from a front row seat. Over the long distance telephone he would call up G. H. Q. and get an order *tootsweet* to dispatch the party without interference straight to the limits of No



A U. S. Signal Corps movie man grinding out film under fire near Boursches Woods, a warm locality.

Man's Land. As the newly-arrived hopefuls rolled northward in a battered Signal Corps flivver, with their new tin hats in their laps and their gas masks at "alert," he would put in another long distance call—this time to a photographic unit of one of the divisions in the line. This was for supplementary instructions, which usually run something like this:

"Another delegation from Washington heading up your way to show us slackers how to photograph the war. See to it that they get to the forest front and stay there for at least a week. Report to me immediately if they attempt any faking."

A week was always sufficient to prove to the most bull-headed and obstreperous that our A. E. F. photographers were doing about all that frail humans could do under rules that forbade faking. I have seen some of the most arrogant mortals that ever graced a swivel chair, set out for the frontest front radiance with cockiness and return to our suburbs eight days later with nothing to show for it but apologies and a

choice collection of cooties. The pictures they snapped usually were about as good as the stories that are written by a cub reporter; they were negatives that no self-respecting divisional photographer would have shipped to the laboratory unless he was under the strong optimistic promptings of cognac or vin rouge.

For twelve months the writer was Photo News Editor of the A. E. F., and may be pardoned for speaking of such matters like an authority. Every news and record snapshot taken in the A. E. F.—a total in the neighborhood of 40,000—passed his inspection; and he had a look at more than half a million feet of movies. (While we are about it, this may be the proper place for a confession that he himself once had an ambition to "show" the Photographic Division how its job ought to be handled. From an assignment as field correspondent for the A. E. F.'s newspaper, the "Stars and Stripes," he was transferred by the chief of the Intelligence Section to take over the Great Opportunity. But like his predecessors, the new Photo News Editor accomplished no revolutions; and finally emerged with a healthy respect for the courage, patience and initiative of the field operatives. He didn't "show them." They showed him.)

### Our Camera Men Were Good Ones

The A. E. F. camera men, with a few inevitable four-flushing exceptions, were experienced news photographers or movie operators. One of the assets they brought to the job from civil life was plenty of nerve for the life of the American news photographer is one of the modern forms of adventure. Snapshot Bill is the fellow who makes those photographs from the dizzy end of a steel I-beam on the fifty-second story of a new skyscraper, or shins up the cables of Brooklyn Bridge. He will get as close to a burning building or an exploding munitions plant as the police will allow; and in a riot his choice stand is in No Man's Land where he can "shoot" at both sides.

Officialdom in Washington may conceive it possible that American news photographers "laid down" on a

Continued on page 824



## The War Photographers in Action



From a prison camp in Germany, Corp. Daniel J. Sheehan turned up at the Vincennes Photographic Laboratory of the U. S. Signal Corps, pale and limping. He went out as a photographer with a scouting party just after the capture of the salient of St. Mihiel, Sept. 13, 1918, was wounded by a shell and reported dead. Two months later a card from the German prison at Rastatt brought joy to his pals.

Tanks gave assistance to the photographers of the U. S. Signal Corps in France on various occasions. The men shown above are merely "hopping a ride" to the front. However, Signal Corps snapshot and movie men have taken pictures from inside and outside of tanks, but results were far from good because of the vibration and rocking motion of the tanks on their mad rides.



A U. S. Army diver makes motion pictures of what is perhaps the only diving job in the A. E. F. It is in the Inland Waterways Service; the submarine "non-com" takes to the bottom of the Seine River, not far from Paris, to superintend the workings of pumps in barge repair work. The A. E. F. was a "Jack-of-All-Trades."



Seven head of Boche and several feet of film—one day's catch for the Signal Corps photographer. Lt. (later Captain) Edwin H. Cooper, of the 26th Division, after finishing his photographic work, found time to bring in a few prisoners in the heat of the July 17th engagement at Torcy, near Chateau-Thierry. The photograph shows him with his day's "bag," after he had brought it to the American lines.



Lt. Winfield S. Cline, in a United States Army airplane, made several hundred feet of motion pictures for the War Department files, on May 23, 1918. The above photograph shows the pilot and photographer ready to rise from the big American aviation field just outside of Issoudun, France.



Through a window of a ruined house the A. E. F. photographic officer made motion pictures of the American action at St. Mihiel.



Photos by U. S. Signal Corps

Filming their last goose-step. Corporal James C. Sulzer, motion picture assistant with the 1st Army Corps Photo Unit, takes the unending stream of German prisoners winding back from St. Mihiel. These Boches, captured by the 2nd Division on the first day of the drive, Sept. 12, 1918, are passing through the ruins of Laronville on their way to Division Headquarters at St. Jacques, where they were "interviewed."



U. S. Signal Corps photographers photographing the early morning advance of Americans in the St. Mihiel sector.

# Uncle Sam—Samaritan

By CHARLES VICTOR

MUCH has been written about the work of the American Red Cross and our Y. M. C. A. in France—how they ministered to friend and foe and cheered our boys on their hard but glorious way. Little has been said, however, about the splendid service these organizations have rendered in the enemy's country—bringing food and comfort to the prisoners of war, looking after the welfare of the hundreds of thousands of Russians still waiting to be returned to their homes. Few people know that during the months of the armistice the American uniform was in every nook and corner of Germany, that the drab motors marked "U. S.," the ambulances and trucks labelled "American Red Cross" were a familiar sight not only in Paris and Brest, but also in Berlin and Hanover, in Cassel and in Nuremberg.

It was in the last named city that I became acquainted with this Samaritan work of Uncle Sam. I discovered it quite accidentally in the leading hotel of the town. The sight of a Red Cross automobile standing outside, with a German chauffeur still in his old army uniform, made me ask my way to the office of the Major who heads the Red Cross center at this point. His office, with the cheery English-speaking staff, made me haunt the place during the period when no trains left Nuremberg for two weeks at a stretch. I was a prisoner as truly as any of those poor Russians in the camps round about, and I was more than glad of an opportunity to accompany Captain Hallowell on one of his Samaritan missions.

Hallowell is a typical American. Before he joined the Red Cross he was a minister somewhere in Pennsylvania. His kindly bespectacled eyes, his ascetic lips, and the somewhat sanctimonious expression of his clean-shaven face were in striking contrast with his military outfit, his boots and spurs. There are many such faces in the American army, and I am reminded of the question that a German once asked me—whether our officers were all parsons!

We piled a lot of provisions—canned meat, bacon, milk, crackers, bread, rice, dried fruit, chocolate and tobacco—into the ambulance. I sat on the provisions, Hallowell climbed into the seat with the German chauffeur, who in the war had served under the notorious General Liman von Sanders in Constantinople. Fritz had weird tales to tell of the cruelty of this organizer of Armenian massacres. He had suffered the indignities of his Prussian master for four long years. And here he was, at the end of them, regaining his self-respect in the service of a modest little parson from Pennsylvania.

His education in democracy went on apace. We had been speeding along the roads on the way to Bayreuth for three hours or more, when we stopped in a good-sized village for lunch. It was drizzling rain outside, and the low-raftered room of the inn was filled with peasants, eating, drinking and smoking at long tables. Hallowell and I sat down at the only vacant one. Fritz made straight for an obscure corner of the room to elbow his way between two hired men. But Hallowell called him back to share our table and our supplies. He acceded somewhat sheepishly but with evident satisfaction. After that he ate with us as if he had always done it.

We got soup, very black bread and coffee substitute. This we supplemented with cheese, crackers and choc-



American Red Cross auto on a mission of mercy in Bavaria, halted near a roadside shrine, such as one sees along every road in the old European lands. The proximity of the two symbolic crosses is appropriate.

olate from the captain's kit. The serving maid's eye grew big at the sight of these riches, and we left her the remainder of them, which made the whole family very happy. Our ambulance left in an aureole of glory; I never felt so much like Santa Claus before.

But the real Christmas was only about to begin. At three in the afternoon we reached the prison camp on the outskirts of Bayreuth. Long, narrow, sloppy paths across endless fields brought us to the barbed wire fence, and the guardhouse with one lone German sergeant in it. He guided us to the barracks, where the remainder of the thousands of prisoners were passing their monotonous existence. The sergeant was very anxious to have us know that in this camp the prisoners had been treated well, and kept asking for the assent of one or the other of the lanky Russians that gathered about.

These made a pathetic picture. Their clothes and shoes were the same that they had worn since they were taken prisoner—some nearly five years ago. Despite their ill-clad figures, the tanned, weather-beaten faces of some were still handsome, and I shall not soon forget their childlike expressions of joy when they saw the things we had for them. They had learned some German and called them "*Liebesgaben*"—love gifts. They ran through slush and small lakes of rain-water in their eagerness to fetch pails, pans, boxes, anything to hold the rations.

Dmitri, a tall, blond Baltic Russian, signed for the consignment, which was to last them two weeks. The interior of his shack was a curiosity. Beds, tables and chairs were made by the prisoners themselves; for to begin with they had only heaps of straw. The walls have been adorned by the inmates with all sorts of objects—belts, strings of beads, pictures of their own making, bits of cloth, musical instruments. I spied a balalaika and asked Dmitri if he played it. He took it down and intoned a simple folk tune with the familiar

plaintive turns. "Where did you get it?" I asked. "Oh, this one we brought from Russia, but here"—and he pulled forth several more of various sizes—"are some that were sent for, from Leipzig, so we could have a band." It appears that they had given concerts and plays to collect funds for something or other, and to lighten the burden of their exile.

"But now most of the men have gone," said Dmitri, "and it is very lonesome." "Would you like to go home?" "Yes, but they say it is not good at home now," he added with a quizzical look. "I don't know what we shall do." It is a sad thought—these poor, homesick devils, at the mercy of unknown powers, without hope or plan of life, longing for their country but afraid to return to it. And some 300,000 of these hapless creatures are still in German camps. Some work on farms, some in shops. Dmitri and his companions write. They copy lists and documents all day, day after day, without the slightest notion of what it is all about. Perhaps they will copy for another year, perhaps several—who knows?

Meantime, Uncle Sam furnishes the only bright spot in their lives. They gathered in knots as the ambulance drove off, some cheering us, some silent, with heads bowed reverently.

Our next stop was a tuberculosis hospital. Among the German patients there were several Russians and Italians. The wards were clean but a dreadful odor pervaded the place, and the emaciated figures, the sallow faces with the sunken eyes, were fearful to see. A few could walk, and these, with the German orderly, brought some bed sheets into which we dumped the supplies. When the tobacco and cigarettes came their eyes lighted up. They grasped our hands and held them as they muttered their thanks.

Again we drove off, this time to an insane asylum, where twenty Russians, mostly officers, were inmates. Hallowell called for the officer who could speak English, and who had signed for the previous lot. Two others came and reported that he was "sick" that day. A little "*mal à la tête*," said the one, in French; the other hardly grasped the situation. These were fine, handsome countenances, the faces of cultivated men. But the light of intelligence merely flickered. Yet the dignity, the grateful courtesy of these men as we left them affected us all—even Fritz, who had fought with the Turks.

That was our day's work. I was amazed how all these places, the whereabouts of every Russian prisoner in Germany, had been ferreted out, so that Uncle Sam might care for them. The next day we visited camps at Ingolstadt, then at Hegenburg, then at Erlangen. These and a number of others are all served from the center of Nuremberg. Other centers are all over Germany, serving hundreds of camps and hospitals, and the grand headquarters of the system is in Berlin, where a large staff occupies the Palast Hotel, under the direction of Colonel Taylor. Some day soon an official report will tell the story of this great work complete, and it will bristle with figures that will stagger us.



The prison camp at Regensburg, Bavaria, showing the American Red Cross auto in the background and the throng of long-exiled, lonely Russian prisoners to whom it has brought comfort and cheerfulness.



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# A Big Job That Goes Begging

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



The United States has thus far taken no action in regard to a mandatory over Turkey in Europe and over Armenia, strongly advocated by both Great Britain and France. Turkey, also, is not averse to saddling us with Constantinople for a period of years.



Racial hatred, rather than justice, is more frequently behind such scenes as this, a not unfamiliar sight in Turkey. This particular hanging took place in a prominent thoroughfare of Constantinople in full view of all.



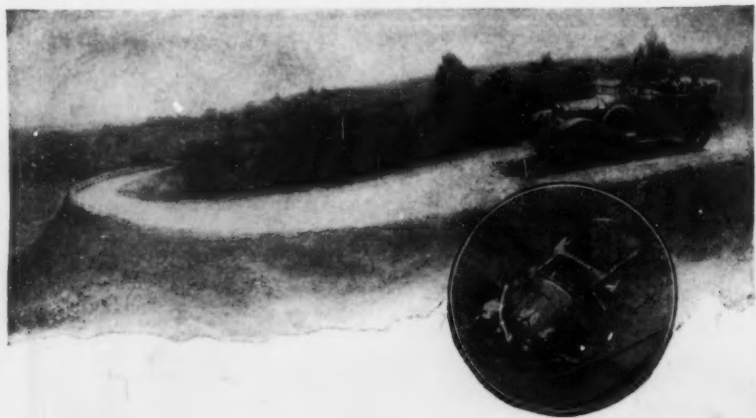
Despite the march of civilization, which has changed many of the customs of Europe and the East, the veiled woman remains as a link between the medieval and the modern.



The Constantinople fireman is a picturesque sight in his brass helmet with a leather chin-strap. The firemen of the Turkish Empire are drawn from the army.

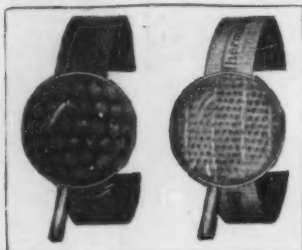
Count Edmond Szechenyi, a Hungarian with the Turkish title of Pasha, commander of the fire fighters of Constantinople

A backsheesh gathering gang that looks to America for its salvation. The Turkish Empire has been so reduced by a succession of wars that her only hope of retaining any European territory seems to lie in the United States accepting a mandatory. American investigating commissions have reported against such a move, although all nationalities on the ground strongly advocate this form of settlement.



## 250,000 cars have faulty brakes

**T**HERE are 250,000 automobiles in use in public streets and roads whose brakes are in a dangerous condition—a quarter of a million cars which are a positive menace to every motorist and pedestrian.



Ordinary worn lining

Notice the loosely worn texture. Wears down quickly and unevenly. Loses its gripping power as it wears.

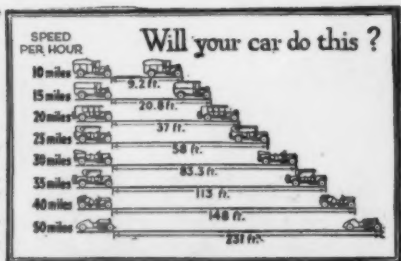
Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining

Notice the compact texture. Wears down slowly. Gives uniform gripping surface until worn so thin.

A searching study of the causes of automobile accidents by the state traffic authorities of New Jersey has resulted in establishing this conclusion.

Make sure of your car by timely inspection

Don't wait for an emergency. It is your duty to know positively, before you take your car out of the garage, that



This chart shows the distance in which a car should stop, at any given speed, if the brakes are efficient

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Perhaps all that is required is a simple tightening of the brake rods, or an adjustment of the equalizer.

If your brakes need relining, your garage man will tell you so. Have him inspect them without delay.

### Why Thermoid Brake Lining is safest and wears longest

In each square inch of Thermoid Brake Lining there is 40% more material than in ordinary brake lining. This additional body is made tight and compact by hydraulic compression under 2000 lbs. pressure. In addition to this, Thermoid is *Graptalized*, an exclusive process which enables it to resist moisture, oil and gasoline.

The tight, compact texture of Thermoid causes it to wear down more slowly than ordinary brake lining, and so evenly that it maintains its gripping power even when worn to wafer thinness.

The engineers and manufacturers of 50 of the leading passenger cars and trucks have standardized on

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining.

Have your brakes inspected today. Remember that every foot of Thermoid is backed by Our Guarantee: Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.

## On Guard at Washington

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

**O**N August 8, the President appealed to Congress for legislation that would help bring down the excessive costs. At the same time he appealed to the public, to the housekeeper, to the merchant, to the worker and particularly to the labor unions to cooperate in stopping the "vicious spiral" which was driving the cost of living higher and ever higher without a prospect of relief. Even at that time there was divided counsel in the Administration ranks in Washington. The Department of Labor seemed to consider its highest purpose to be the output of literature and statistics with arguments to convince the public that the high cost of living had come to stay. It was the Department of Labor which gave currency to a lot of sensational figures about the enormous tide of emigration which would take out of America millions of workers and return them to Europe. The purpose of this was manifest, for it could have but one result—in stiffening the demands of the unions for increases.

Now the Department is at it again. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is supposed to deal with facts, has sent out the product of some sensational speculation by its chief, Royal C. Meeker, concerning "rock bottom" costs of living in the District of Columbia. Dr. Meeker has found that the maintenance of "health and decency" for a family of five, requires a minimum annual expenditure of \$2,262. For an unmarried woman, he puts the figures at \$1,083, and for an unmarried man at \$1,000. These are not given as average figures, nor as "desirable." They are put forth as the least expenditure at which life can be decently maintained, by residents in the nation's capital. But they will be used immediately throughout the country as a part of the Bolshevik leverage which is sending the cost of living further out of sight. Every such proclamation by the Government overthrows every other thing which the Government has done to bring prices to a saner level. To show how absurd Dr. Meeker's figures really are, one might point to the fact that they are practically the minimum figure of earnings required for the filing of schedules under the income tax law. That law exempts the incomes of married persons to the amount of \$2,000; and of unmarried persons to \$1,000. Yet, only two million residents of the United States have scheduled incomes of those figures for 1918. They represent approximately ten million inhabitants. That would leave one hundred million inhabitants in the United States who are subsisting on less than the Meeker estimates.

Dr. Meeker worked out his schedule with some detail. He puts the food item of the family budget at an annual total of \$773.93—a relatively small proportion of the total expenditure. Divided by weeks, this would make an allowance of \$14.88 per week. Professor H. C. Sherman of Columbia University worked out an interesting dietary for a family of five for the American Health Protective Association, on the basis of \$11.99 in the August markets of New York. This is practically \$3.00 less than Dr. Meeker's total, and would save \$152.28 a year, from the \$773.93 which Dr. Meeker allowed for food. Professor Sherman's food supply certainly seems adequate. The list provides as follows: Six and a quarter pounds of meat and fish, eight eggs, twenty-one quarts of unskimmed milk, one pound of cheese, three and one-half pounds of

fats, four pounds of sugar, 20 pounds of products such as bread and cereals, 23 pounds of vegetables, eight and three-quarters pounds of fruit, one-half pound of nuts or peanut butter and one-quarter pound of coffee.

If Dr. Meeker wanted to get down to rock bottom necessities, he might have taken a leaf out of the schedule provided by the National Committee of the Steel Workers' Union, which conducted the steel strike. It provided the commissaries at the various strike headquarters to ration the strikers with families. For six or more persons, it issued ration cards for two distributions a week, as follows: First half of the week—Potatoes, ten pounds; bread, five pounds; tomatoes, one can; peas, one can; navy beans, five pounds; oatmeal, two boxes; bacon, one pound; coffee, one pound; milk, one can. Second half of the week—same as first half with the following exceptions: Dry salted meat instead of bacon, red beans instead of navy beans; syrup, one can; no coffee.

Besides the food in Dr. Meeker's schedule, he put in a clothing allowance of \$513.72; housing, fuel and light at \$428 and miscellaneous expenses—which includes \$40 worth of amusement—of \$546.82. "People find themselves chasing about in a circle," said Attorney General Palmer in discussing the fight which the Administration is making to bring down these high costs of living. "High prices are chasing higher wages; higher wages are chasing higher prices. The people will get nowhere by continuing that process indefinitely, except to the point where industrial disaster will overtake the United States. So we have got to the time when we must stop the operation of this vicious circle, when we must ask the patriotic people of America on every side of the economic fence to halt in their desires to better their own conditions selfishly and to look out for the interests of the whole, to hold the line steady until the natural economic forces begin to operate, production begins to increase and the demands of the public may be met at reasonable prices." Possibly, if Mr. Palmer could have a heart to heart talk with Dr. Meeker, he might make it easier for the people to catch up in this race against higher prices. In his statement, Attorney General Palmer has made one suggestion which certainly is more serviceable than anything Dr. Meeker has said to bring us back to a point where we can all afford to stay alive. "The first thing is to help, to encourage, to back up every effort at increased production everywhere. Idleness is a sin in this emergency. The next thing that can be done, and just as important as increasing the supply, is to help lessen the demand."

### Pity the Poor Senate

Pity the poor Senate! A little while ago President Wilson said the Senate had "pigmy minds" or at least some of them, and that "their heads were merely knots to keep their bodies from unraveling" and other things equally pleasant and descriptive. Now comes Senator Reed, of Missouri, and adds a couple of new metaphors. Because the majority of his colleagues had surrendered to the President's demands in voting down amendments, he denounced them in terms that brought a rebuke from Vice-President Marshall.

"The Senators play the part of a snap-





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Mr. Telder's truck, on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires, is the only one of these units that can haul its capacity plus a loaded trailer over this difficult going.

So this busy cartage contractor has decidedly important reasons for stating that he will never go back to solid tires.

The big-calibre Goodyear Cords have enabled him to transport in this way twice the amount of road construction materials each day.

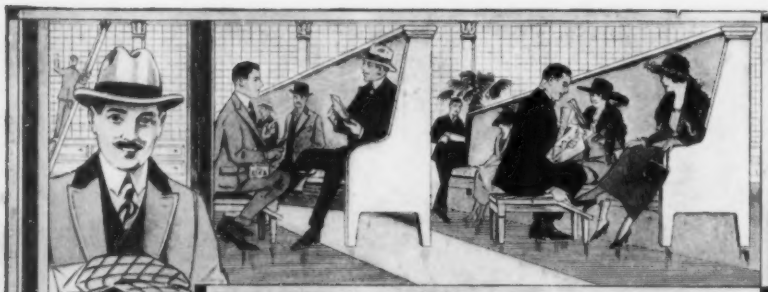
Further, they have saved fuel and, by smoothing what is a grinding, jarring job on solid tires, they have minimized truck strain.

These results reflect that pioneering work with which Goodyear has developed Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires for a very wide range of motor truck duty.

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ping turtle, who when disturbed pulls in his head, shuts down his shell, and closes up. They are determined to vote for this league whether it is right or wrong. They are committed. Their massive minds are in a static condition, and cannot be moved. They ought not to sit in a body under the Constitution that makes it their duty to exercise an independent judgment, and they ought not to hold up their hands and swear to God they will sustain and uphold that Constitution and then lay down their judgment and transform themselves into a mere servile brood, fawning at the feet of Executive authority.

"A number of gentlemen are solacing their souls with the fact that they will not vote for amendments. They will, however, save their consciences and anoint their tender sensibilities by a reservation. A reservation is the last resort of cowardice. It is the hole through which the little soul of a fellow who is not willing to stand up and front the people seeks to escape from responsibility. It is the crack in the fence through which a hound dog always seeks to escape. The mastiff turns at bay and fights, or else he takes the fence at a jump. He does not go cringing and

crawling and whining; some of them have their heads stuck in the crack now and do not know whether to back up or go ahead."

This was too much for Vice President Marshall. "If that is not imputing to Senators conduct or motives unworthy or unbecoming, the Chair does not know what it is," said the Vice President.

"I am simply using figurative language," protested Senator Reed. "If the Chair thinks it wrong, I will get another metaphor that is more pleasant. I think the voluntary calling to order is very unkind."

"The Chair does not mean to be unkind," said Vice President Marshall, "but the Senator charged a body of the Senators with being snapping turtles and dogs and things of that kind."

"No," said the Senator from Missouri, "I have not charged them with being dogs or snapping turtles. I used a comparison that came into my mind to express an idea, and not to describe them at all. When I say that men close their minds like snapping turtles, I do not call them snapping turtles. If I said they acted like angels, I would not mean to say they were angels, for that would be equally far from the truth."

## Cease Fighting and Get to Work

Concluded from page 805

policies are rapidly crystallizing into clear and fixed outline.

First of all public opinion has clarified and is fast taking on definite form. Emerging from the twilight zone of maudlin sentimentality and half-baked social theories in which we have been held so long, the whole country has passed final judgment upon the "sovietism" and "socialization of the basic industries" and various other attempts to destroy our fundamental political fabric. The Massachusetts election; the fizzling out of the steel strike; the firm action of the Federal authorities in the coal strike; the rejection of the so-called Plumb plan for confiscating the railroads, all point to the fact that America is determined to settle its problems upon American principles and by American methods.

This is the first duty. We must now decide once and for all beyond the possibility of doubt or question whether the Constitution of the United States still holds as the fundamental law of the land. Apart altogether from any question of labor and capital, of party, race or creed, we have to decide as a Nation whether we shall go on as we have gone from the beginning by majority rule under the fixed forms of law and order. There is a grim conviction settling in the minds of all classes and sections that this must be fought through to a finish and we might as well go to it now and have done with it.

But when this has been done the whole problem of the relative status of labor and capital remains to be solved. And it must be solved by American methods and in accordance with American standards. We cannot trifle with the issue once it is raised to this level and forced in this spirit. There must be evolved a national labor policy, fair, just and reasonable which shall guarantee a square deal to all parties in interest. It will be the desire of the majority to see fixed by scientific and moral principles a standard of comfort below which no worker of any class shall be permitted to sink. And with a downward limit fixed by law and enforced by public opinion the upward limit must be determined only by the ability and industry of the individual worker. For the ultimate place of each in the scale of life must depend upon the work he does. The shirker and parasite of high and low degree would be

the better for a stiff dose of starvation. But the real man, doing real work, with brain or hand, ought to have every possible obstacle removed which in any degree hinders his productive powers and his full enjoyment of his share in production.

The professional alien is like any other public nuisance. He can be abated or abolished by existing laws. The question of his final disposal ought not to be left to shyster lawyers or sentimental weaklings. He is a public enemy, self-declared. Send him home and prevent him from returning to our shores. In cases where deportation is too difficult intern him and give him opportunity to make the acquaintance of hard work so that he will pay for his keep. If you want a clean country you must first of all sweep up or sweep out the rubbish. We are sick of violence and waste; of extravagant claims and bitter social strife.

Our nation would probably be twice as great if it were half as big. We have sacrificed quality to quantity. We ought to shut the doors of immigration, except, in a limited degree, to those peoples who have shown a natural instinct for and sympathy with the genius of our country. And there must be carried on by every educative agency in the land a persistent campaign of Americanization. Our sins of omission have been great but we can only demonstrate a true repentance by earnest effort to make up for lost time. Schools and churches; the press and theater; industrial plants and clubs, ought to join in a real attempt to teach the adult alien to read and speak English and to understand what we mean by democracy and liberty and a citizen's obligation to the Republic.

It is reckoned that at least three thousand foreign language publications are printed in this country and read by perhaps five millions of people. I would not advocate the sudden shutting off of this channel of communication. There are many mature people to whom these papers, printed in their own languages, are the only means of contact with the thoughts and events of the world. But I believe we owe it to our country to see that every foreign language publication shall print in parallel columns an English translation of all that it contains.





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NEW YORK**

### What I Said

Early in the year I announced that I had determined to make 1919 the banner year in the Watch Sales of my Company. In order to do this I would have to distribute 5,000 Santa Fe Specials or "Bunn Specials" to 5,000 men in different communities and that I would do this REGARDLESS OF PRICE OR PROFIT. MY OBJECT: knew that every watch sold on this Cut-Profits Plan would sell at least one more at the regular price. (Signed) Alonzo S. Thomas, Pres., Santa Fe Watch Co.



ALONZO S. THOMAS, Pres.  
Santa Fe Watch Company

### What They Did

By October first the 5,000 Watches were gone. I tried to withdraw my Cut-Profits Plan, but many Magazines carrying my advertisements had already gone to press. Hundreds of orders are still coming in. I felt that the 5,000 Watches I proposed to sell, on my Cut-Profits Plan, together with the hundreds of these 5,000 would sell at the regular price, would be a phenomenal business for War Times, but I had underestimated the demand.

### What I Am Going to Do

I am, right now, organizing my Second 5,000 Watch Club, for 1919 that the hundreds who accepted my offer shall not be disappointed. Another 5,000 Watches are to be sold on exactly the same terms as the first 5,000. If you want one on my Cut-Profits Plan write today. I cannot in the face of advancing prices promise to continue this offer after these are gone.

**The Illinois Famous Santa Fe Special 21 JEWEL RAILROAD WATCH 2.50 A MONTH**

The Standard Watches Guaranteed for a Lifetime of Satisfactory Service, not only by the Santa Fe Watch Co. but by the Great Illinois Springfield Watch Factory. I will send one for you to see WITHOUT ONE PENNY DOWN, allow you to wear it 30 days FREE, then will it to you on a binding money-back guarantee.

Your name or monogram and any emblem you may desire engraved in the Case to suit your own ideas. Write today for my Free Watch Book, illustrating latest designs in Cases, and make your selection at once.

**SANTA FE WATCH CO.**  
1126 Thomas Building,  
Topeka, Kansas  
(Home of the Great Santa Fe Railroad)



A Letter, Post Card or this Coupon Will Bring My Free Watch Book

**SANTA FE WATCH CO.**  
1126 Thomas Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Please send me your New Watch Book with the understanding that this request does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....  
Address .....  
State .....

## "Photo by U. S. Signal Corps"

Continued from page 812

perilous job and showed less "guts" at the front than Italian, British or French rivals, but you can't tell that to an ex-news editor. If you did, there are the casualty reports and the citations of the A. E. F. in evidence to prove that Signal Corps photographers often strayed within shooting distance of some rather lively actions. To name two conspicuous examples, Lieutenant Ralph Estep gave his life to secure pictures of the American advance upon Sedan, and Corporal Dan Sheehan, wounded, was taken prisoner by the Germans at the St. Mihiel offensive. Eight Signal Corps field operators wear wound stripes. Half a dozen have been awarded decorations for courage under fire.

The little notebook found in Lieut. Estep's breast pocket on the battlefield south of Sedan has always seemed to me one of the most touching documents of the war. Its last page is a record of twelve negatives taken November 7, 1918. Fate was ironic with Estep. It gave him a temporary assignment with the Rainbow Division, substituting for an officer then in the hospital. It allowed him to go through the summer without a scratch, and then snuffed out his life with a shrapnel shell barely three days before the end of the war. He had just snapped the last plate of a pack of twelve. It was then late in the afternoon and almost time to knock off work.

Here is No. 7 of the pack—a Boche kamikaze popping up from behind a wall with a helmet in one hand and a skillet in the other, pleading for his life with the cry of "Souvenirs!" Here is Plate 11, the burst of a shell that killed several members of the American patrol. The notebook describes it "Burst—killed." Plate 12 is of silhouetted figures advancing in the twilight under fire: "Men crawling." Then No. 1—and a blank.

Lieutenant Estep was one of the older men of the Photographic Division, rather quiet and reserved. Corporal Danny Sheehan, for a contrast, was an effervescent Irishman. When he was with the Second Division around Belleau Woods, he used to go out with the Marines, potshooting with a rifle.

When the division went into the St. Mihiel show he fared forth with his camera over his shoulder and a gat on his hip. The party got badly shot up and scattered. Corporal Sheehan happened to be too near a bursting gas shell, and was reported by his comrades as killed.

He had succeeded, however, in getting his gas mask on before he lost consciousness. When he "came to" he was a prisoner. The Germans brought him before a cheery officer and began to question him.

"What have you there?" the officer demanded, noticing that Danny had not been disarmed of his camera case.

"Just a camera," the corporal replied. "See?"

And he pulled out the plate magazine, exposing all his negatives to the light so that they could be of no possible value to the German intelligence officers.

His subsequent internment in the Rastatt prison camp lasted nearly three months, and the first intimation that his

pals had that he was still alive was a postcard in characteristic breeziness:

"GREETINGS LOVE:

"Suppose you know I'm a prisoner in Germany. . . . Wish you could send me my heavy sweater and a suit of underwear out of my bag. . . ."

On New Year's Day he turned up in Vincennes, limping on a cane and pale, but exuberant as ever. He had assured the Germans that the A. E. F. numbered not 100,000, as they liked to suppose, "but a whole lot nearer ten million."

"After that they let me alone. Guess they figured I was crazy."

Shortly after Sheehan's disappearance, Second Lieutenant Leon H. Caverly, a Marine who was the officer in charge of the Second Division's photographic unit, turned up at the laboratory. It looked like a case of A. W. O. L., for no orders had been issued to have the unit return from the front; and the face of our commanding officer grew stern.

"What the blankety-blank are you doing here?" he roared, "and where's your unit?"

The Marine snapped to attention.

"Here's our unit, sir."

"Whaddye mean—"

"I mean I'm all there is left of it," Lieutenant Caverly replied. "Sheehan's reported killed. Our car and the driver were requisitioned by division headquarters in the drive, and all our cameras and equipment, including my clothes, are in salvage."

Moral: Getting pictures of a battle isn't always as simple as it seems. The major apologized.

At St. Mihiel Captain James S. Brown, photographic officer of the Rainbow Division, attached his unit to the advance of the 165th Infantry (the fighting Irishmen formerly known as the New York 69th). With his motion picture camera steadied on a light, short-legged wooden tripod instead of the heavier type ordinarily used for taking movies, he gained mobility and kept up with the first day's advance from break of dawn till sunset. Of course, the light tripod was not as steady as it should have been; but when the advance went through a town the operator could cast it aside and use the window ledges and walls of ruined houses for a more substantial base.

The weight of the average movie camera and the necessity for operating it from a solid base lost the A. E. F. many a good film. In the Baccarat sector, Captain Brown went out into No Man's Land with a detachment of Rainbow Division men on a daylight raid, and attempted to make movies with the camera on his knees. A noble attempt, but the result was so wobbly that it was almost disqualified for screen production.

Captain Nicholas McDonald and his clever "stills" man, Sergeant John Marshall, trailed the First Division and after two days of good picking in the St. Mihiel salient started in haste in their flivver for Vincennes. Running in the dark—for headlights were barred in the battle areas out of deference to the sharp eyes of Boche observers—the delivery car collided with a camion twice its size and was wrecked. How McDonald, with his scanty pigeon-French, man-



Lieutenant Edwin Ralph Estep,  
U. S. Signal Corps, former  
Leslie's photographer, who  
lost his life in action while  
making pictures under shell fire.

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HELP your boy avoid the warped, distorted ideas of life that trashy reading gives. He needs sound reading founded on fact. For years

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## Lipton to Try Again Next Summer

Concluded from page 810

the American boat won only by the narrow margin of 1.38.

The next year the *Mayflower* was sent against the *Galatea*, which was the last of the old type of English cutter to be sent over. The American was an easy victor. In 1887 the Scotch yacht *Thistle* came here, but was completely outclassed by the *Volunteer*. After that there was a period of six years without international racing.

### The Designers Learn

It was during this interim that it was discovered that the deep, narrow, knife-blade hull, regarded as essential in a racing yacht, did not deserve its popularity. The *Gloriana*, by winning all of her races in 1891, demonstrated conclusively the advantage of "overhangs," and the leading designers at once altered many of their ideas.

In 1893, came the first of what were known as the Dunraven series. Lord Dunraven brought over the *Valkyrie II*, and then began the era of all outside races. The *Vigilant* was pitted against the English craft, and the match was to be decided in favor of the yacht taking the first three victories. The American boat had no difficulty in winning the first two races but, because of trouble with her centreboard, narrowly escaped losing the third.

Dunraven tried a second time in 1895 with the *Valkyrie III*, with the *Defender* as the United States entry. The American boat took the first race but the second was interrupted, the *Valkyrie* fouling the *Defender* at the start. Though seriously injured, the latter sailed over the course and came in but a short distance behind her rival. The race was protested and the *Valkyrie* was ruled out. The match ended in the third race when the *Valkyrie*, immediately after crossing the line, was withdrawn.

The action of Dunraven in this series was generally condemned by sportsmen, here and abroad, and for a time placed international racing under a cloud.

### Sir Thomas Lipton Tries

It was in 1899 that Sir Thomas Lipton, one of the gamest and cleanest sportsmen in the yachting game, appeared as the new challenger with the *Shamrock*. The *Columbia*, the defender, proved her superior qualities easily, and won three straight races with comparative ease. Two years after Sir Thomas again appeared upon the scene, this time with the *Shamrock II*, and again was easily defeated in three consecutive races by the same *Columbia*. The *Shamrock III* sailed over here in 1903 as the third Lipton challenger for the cup, but proved no match for the defender, the *Reliance*.

### The Shamrock IV

In all of the Lipton series the yachts sailed were mere racing machines, built only for great speed, and this caused so much unfavorable discussion in yachting circles that a reaction set in, in favor of a far more serviceable type of boat. It was in consequence of this that the *Shamrock IV* was built on new and greatly altered lines. This yacht was on her way across the Atlantic when war was declared, but she reached her port safely on this side, and has been housed at Brooklyn. Over here the *Resolute* and *Vanitie* were built to correspond with the *Shamrock IV*, but the war prevented the holding of a match.



## The Executive's Choice

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## On Red Tape and Funerals

In 1904, General Horace Porter, then our Ambassador to France, arranged for the removal of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones from Paris to the United States. This Revolutionary War hero of the American navy had been buried in an unknown section of the St. Louis Cemetery for Foreign Protestants, which was closed by law as a cemetery in 1793. As a result, it had been converted to private use, and was covered by buildings, owned by Mme. Crignier, a French citizen. General Porter paid Mme. Crignier 15,000 francs for the necessary excavations. After the work had been completed, however, it was discovered that the buildings were damaged, and various suits were begun in French courts resulting in judgments and expenses, totaling 70,000 francs against Mme. Crignier. Under diplomatic immunity neither Ambassador Porter nor the United States Government could be made party to these suits, so Mme. Crignier applied for relief to the United States Government through the French Foreign Office. After fourteen years of waiting the Senate has approved a bill to pay this sum, and the measure is now pending in the House of Representatives. The diplomatic correspondence in this connection sent to Congress by President Wilson reveals an interesting lot of red tape, which slowly had been unraveling. Time and again the French Government had applied to the United

## Here and There

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

States Government to come to the relief of Mme. Crignier, who seems to be far from well-to-do. The documents bear the names of Ambassadors Porter, Sharp and Jusserand, and Secretaries of State Delcasse, Bacon, Knox and Polk. The latest document, dated January 21, 1919, reports that the buildings are collapsing, thus removing the necessity for official appraisal as to their present worth, which had formed the basis of much of this international negotiation.

## The League of Nations Danger

Many have been accused of blind partisanship in their opposition to the League of Nations, but this cannot be said of Bishop Thomas B. Neely of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His argument, under the title given above, is one of the most convincing and elaborate yet made against endorsement of the League covenant by the United States. The book is a complete history of the proposed League through all the stages of debate in the Peace Conference, the press and the Senate. Bishop Neely looks upon the League as an entangling alliance, and believes that we should still hearken to Washington's advice on the subject. He opposes the League fundamentally because he believes it means the creation of a super-government, and would accordingly mean an infringement upon the sovereignty of the United States. Bishop Neely believes the present duty is to reject the League and thus to save the nation.

## Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 807-809. Which of these pictures represent recent activities of our national government? How? To what do they call special attention? How serious were these situations? What part of the government machinery was involved? How effective was it? Were these important happenings? Why? Do the pictures show this? What sort of supplies would you expect to find in the boxes and crates on p. 808; in other words, just what was Germany in need of? List these things. Is your section of the country supplying any of them, or is it in any way concerned with the problem? Explain. How large a part of Europe was self-sustaining as to food before the war? How much of Europe can be used to grow the needed food? Is this the great difficulty now? What are some of the other conditions in Germany to which attention is drawn by the pictures? What do you learn, if anything, from the pictures as to the situation there? What do these things mean to that country? Do they seem to indicate that conditions there are improving and that the country is making real progress? Explain. Has your state taken any steps similar to that pictured at the bottom of p. 807? Does your school do anything of this sort? Is it required? How important do you consider it in connection with a program for good citizenship? What is the name of the river shown in the picture at the top of p. 809? Is it important? Why? How large would you say this city was? How does it compare with the capital city of your state in appearance and importance? How

important do you regard the events which have been taking place there? Why should the building of the vessel pictured on p. 807 be considered of any special importance? Justify including it in a picture summary of "world" news.

**Bulgarian Gold for American Flour**, p. 811. Tell by means of the pictures just how this business of selling flour and paying for it was carried on. Did it differ at all from the ordinary methods by which one person buys something from another and pays for it? How? Is this the usual method when the business is between countries? To what extent is gold used in actual business transactions between countries? Just how is it used? Are these pictures a good indication of the method used? Would you expect to find much gold in Bulgaria? Why? How do you explain the presence of English and other coins? How does a country accumulate a large gold supply? What about our own supply? Is it large or small? To what extent do we use it? Is Bulgaria an agricultural or a commercial country? Has this fact anything to do with its gold supply?

**Picture**, p. 804. What is there interesting about this picture? Does it convey any important information as to the war? Explain. Would you regard this picture as a valuable record for the historian? Why? What investigations is the new German government carrying on which concerns these men and the war? What is the present estimate of each of these men? Has it changed since the war broke out? What part, if any, are they taking in the affairs of their own country today?

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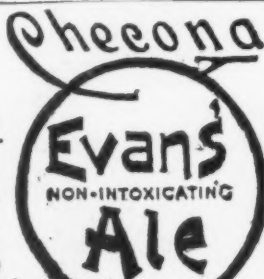
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## The Melting Pot

Forty-six hospitals in New York face an aggregate deficit of more than \$3,000,000 next year.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark says that the public must be protected against strikes on the railroads.

A woman elected Town Clerk in New York appointed her husband as her assistant because he was "a pretty good fellow."

Ninety-one tombstones in the Catskill (N. Y.) cemetery were destroyed at night by vandals, a case said to be without parallel.

The standard silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of silver, while two halves, four quarters, or 10 dimes, contain only 347.22 grains.

Breaking contracts by labor unions is a common practice all over the country. Pennsylvania heads the list with 14 violated contracts.

Two chief mourners at a funeral at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, quarreled and fought over the open grave, until separated by women mourners.

A green accountant employed by the Commissioner of Immigration made an error of \$246,000 in computing the money at the disposal of the office.

Wages received by some non-union miners in West Virginia, after payment of rent and other fixed expenses, range from \$190 to \$417 per month.

### APOLOGIES TO OUR READERS

Owing to certain conditions affecting the printing industry in the city of New York that make it impossible to continue publishing in that city, *LESLIE'S* is now being printed in Chicago. We ask our readers to indulge us if the issue is late or for any other irregularities attendant upon a change of such magnitude and moment.

Professor Hadley of Yale says that two-thirds of the things taught in the high schools and colleges have little effect in making people better citizens.

Labor in Germany is asking repeal of eight-hour legislation and a return to 10 hours, as necessary to reduce cost of living and re-establish the country.

Employers in the metal trade industries at Indianapolis have agreed to maintain the open shop, even if they must shut down their plants and permit them to stand idle.

The people of the United States, although forming but about 6 per cent. of the world's population, consumed last year nearly 25 per cent. of the world's sugar production.

A leader of the New York longshoremen, who remonstrated with them for striking in violation of contracts and urged them to go back to work, was kicked into the gutter.

Vice President County of the Pennsylvania Railroad says: "Strikes and decreased efficiency, with a high wage scale, have done more than all the profiteers to increase living costs."

Hon. Elihu Root says: "If this Government is to be governed by plutocrats, your liberty and mine is gone; and if it is to be governed by labor unions, equally your liberty and mine is gone."

Prof. Mavor of the University of Toronto, an authority on economics, says: "Until the advance of wages and the shortening of hours stop there can be no reduction in the cost of living."

Let the people think!

## Put your driver behind the wheel and let him tell you

**N**O OTHER truck has the Clydesdale, "driver under the hood," the automatic controller.

Frankly, a description of this exclusive feature is beyond us.

We've tried to write it. Clydesdale dealers have tried to talk it.

But, when the claim is made that this simple instrument holds the truck to a predetermined speed up hill or down, on paved streets, thru sand and mud; that it is prevention against gear stripping; and that it effects a really great saving in fuel and tires our claims sound presumptuous and are greeted with skepticism.

We have been forced to the decision that, like the first ride in an airplane, the performance of the Clydesdale controller is indescribable, and that an actual demonstration is the only proof to support our claims.

We might go on with an argument that the other features of the Clydesdale are unusually good. But we believe that our showing through eight years of successful manufacture in which we have put trucks into service in 26 countries from Iceland to South Africa under every condition of roads and climate is sufficient evidence of its ability to perform satisfactorily.

When such concerns as the Standard Oil of Cal., Midwest Refining Co., Regal Shoe Company, Western Electric Company, Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and others have picked Clydesdale out of a field of good trucks in vigorous competitive tests there should be no question in your mind as to their service qualities.

But, we want you to know why Clydesdale "driver under the hood" goes a step farther in the perfection of truck performance. Get into the cab of one of our trucks and find out for yourself. Put your driver behind the wheel and let him tell you.

One to Five Tons Net Load

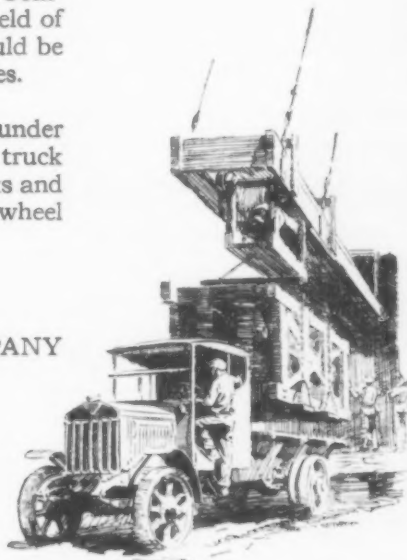
THE CLYDESDALE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY  
CLYDE, OHIO

No Other Truck Has It



Clydesdale's Automatic Controller

"The Driver Under the Hood"



# CLYDESDALE

### A ONCE-A-MONTH REMEMBRANCE

**H**AVEN'T you among your acquaintances a dyed-in-wool "movie fan" who would appreciate nothing better than Film Fun 12 times a year as a remembrance of your Season's Greetings?

We will mail so as to be delivered Christmas Morning, a beautiful Colored Christmas Card, to any one you desire to have receive Film Fun for the coming year.

Film Fun is chock full of motion picture humor, advance information regarding film plays, pictures of artists and interesting sidelights, of their hobbies, and full-page portraits of the leading stars. Can a more suitable gift be made for \$1.50?

**FILM FUN, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York**

FILM FUN, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City  
Please send Film Fun to the names attached for 1 year. Also send a Christmas Card in my name.

Enclosed find.....

Name.....

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## The Reason Why

**W**HY has no investor ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security purchased of S. W. Straus & Co.?

The reasons are set forth in full in our booklet, "Safety & 6%", which will be sent to any investor on application. Write for it, together with offerings of sound first mortgage bonds in \$1000 and \$500 amounts, yielding 6% with 4% Federal Income Tax paid. Ask for

Circular No. K 903

### S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated  
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150 Broadway Straus Building  
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97 years without loss to any investor

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Selecting with care and without bias, we invest in blocks of securities for our own account and offer them to our clients in amounts as required.

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SPECIALISTS IN  
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We are offering excellent issues of income tax exempt bonds yielding from 5% to 6%.

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Contains informing articles pertaining to stock market subjects with enough romance and pep to interest readers. Free to applicants.

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Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

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### UNDER THIS HEADING

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on page 829 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



Klein

Levick

Ross

**H. A. MOEHLLENPAH**  
President of the Citizens Bank of Clinton, Wis., and one of the most influential financiers of the Northwest. He was formerly president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association and was recently appointed a member of the very important Federal Reserve Board.

**CHARLES H. SABIN**  
President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and one of the ablest financiers in this country, who has just been decorated by King Albert of Belgium with the Cross of Officer of the Order of Leopold II, a much-coveted honor.

**JOHN R. DOWNING**  
A leading Kentucky banker, who resigned the vice-presidency of the Phoenix and Third National Bank to become vice-president of the Citizens Union National Bank of Louisville, Ky., one of the most important financial institutions in the Middle West.

**NOTICE.**—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers. Readers of this department should understand that the conclusions herein reached are based upon information received days before publication.

**A** HALT in the stock market was not unexpected. For the past month or two I have been urging conservative action. The buying movement during the past year has been far stronger than anyone anticipated at the outset. It reflected the widespread prosperity of the masses, and also the natural tendency to speculation of the American people.

This tendency is not confined to our country. It exists everywhere. The visitor to Mexico, for the first time, is surprised to see the rush for lottery tickets, even by the poorest among the population. France proposes to raise a peace loan on the lottery plan. Germany has already outlined a government lottery scheme, with four drawings of one million marks each as the capital prize during every year. Staid Great Britain is contemplating a government lottery bond. Of course, none of these securities can be sold in the United States under our stringent lottery law, which forbids a newspaper to run even an ordinary innocent "guessing" game or contest.

The sharp break in the stock market was due to the fact that prices had risen too rapidly and too long. For months words of caution had been heard in banking and business circles. They went unheeded. This only added emphasis to the warnings, and at last the exigencies of the situation and the inflated condition of the loan market compelled the banks to take action. With the rise in money rates the drop in the security market began.

The printers' strike in New York compels me to write my article some time ahead of the date of publication, as *LESLIE'S* is being printed in Chicago instead of in New York, but I am posting my readers as well as I can on the situa-

tion from the long-distance point of view. The most prudent and experienced operators have for two or three months realized that certain lines of securities were being advanced too rapidly, and were more than discounting the prosperity they represent. It has also been felt that too many new securities were being placed upon the market, and that the injection of these was one of the strongest evidences that speculation was being overdone. Many realizing sales on the part of careful investors have followed, and many more would have been made but for the fact that so much of this year's heavy profits will have to be given over to the Government on account of the income tax.

The stock market has not yet finished its upward course, for one notable line of securities has thus far failed to sympathize with the general upward movement, and that is the railways. Tremendous efforts are being made at Washington to clear up the railroad situation before the first of January, when President Wilson has declared that the roads must be returned to their rightful owners. It will be something of a legislative feat to do this. If it should be done, and if the interests of the security-holders are properly protected in the spirit of fair play and a square deal, we may look for an advance in the hitherto-neglected railways, and on this advance later on, the customary spring rise may be predicated.

The labor situation is still acute, but the verdict of Massachusetts and the decisive action of Attorney General Palmer in handling the coal strike, as well as the general belief that the well-organized movement of the railway brotherhoods to force the Plumb Bill through has failed, all must have a de-

## A Sound Investment Netting 7 1/4%

We have available and recommend a small amount of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of a nationally-known, old-established company. Total assets \$318 per share. Net quick assets alone \$128 per share. Present earnings nearly 3 1/4 times preferred dividend requirements. No mortgage or funded indebtedness. Exempt from Normal Income Tax. Liberal sinking fund provision to retire part of issue each year.

Send for Circular No. 1051 L.W.

## Peabody Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)  
10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
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## A 9% Yield

**S**TANDARD Gas & Electric Company's Cumulative 8% Preferred Stock pays the investor an income better than 9% at recent market price.

The strong position of the company's subsidiaries during the war is now being augmented by marked increases in business and earnings.

Ask for Circular "L"

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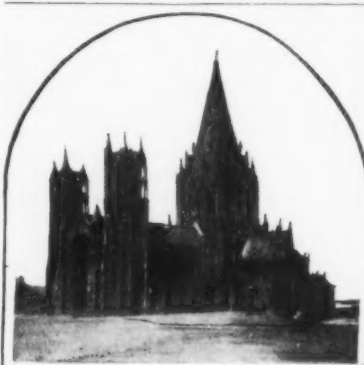
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## THE STOCK MARKET

offers splendid opportunities with Puts and Calls. Handsome profits made out of them the past 15 months, in U. S. Steel, Baldwin and many other stocks. Write for booklet L, which explains how Puts and Calls operate.

**WILLIAM H. HERBST**

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Does Your Church Need Money?

## Would \$100 Help?

TO INCREASE THE BUILDING FUND  
TO PAY OFF THE MORTGAGE  
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TOWARD A BELL  
IN ANY WAY

## \$100 Can Easily Be Secured

By Leslie's Church Aid Plan

For information and details write to  
**Church Aid Department, Leslie-Judge Co.**  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City



cided influence on the outlook, and this influence is entirely favorable.

It would not be surprising if we should have quite a lively market during the holiday period, with a good deal of profit-taking just before and a great deal more just after New Year's.

W. CLARKSBURG, W. VA.: Marland Ref. is a dividend payer and a fair speculation.

L. PITTSBURGH, PA.: On its present dividend, California Packing, though the company is prosperous, is selling too high.

Y. HAMILTON, OHIO: I would not call Erie Tire and Rubber stock a "good investment," but a long-pull speculation.

A. NEW ORLEANS: If the market should break badly, it would be advisable to even up on your Wabash pfd. A.

W. NEW YORK: Trans-Continental Oil is one of the pretty good long-pull speculations. It is paying no dividend as yet.

D. EVART, MICH.: New York Central stock is a reasonably safe buy at present prices.

D. COSHOCTON, OHIO: Goodyear Rubber first pfd. is among the best regarded industrials.

S. NEW ULM, MINN.: Vanadium Steel is in strong hands and seemingly has a future. At present the stock is a long-pull speculation.

S. KINGSTON, N. Y.: Southern Railway common, Rock Island common and St. Louis common, are in no sense investments, but long-pull speculations.

D. POTTSTOWN, PA.: Col. F. & I. below \$40 is an attractive business man's investment. Allis-Chalmers is a good long-pull speculation.

B. PLANT CITY, FLA.: Not all the oil companies which start with glowing expectations succeed. Many become "has-beens" very soon. Every new company's stock is a gamble or, at best, a mere speculation.

C. INDIANAPOLIS: East Coast Fisheries Products Co. has a heavy capitalization, but is in a widening field of operation and doing a large business. The stock is a speculative investment.

M. TERRE HAUTE, IND.: The par value of Anglo-American Oil is about \$5. The stock has had a marked rise lately, and it might be well to take a handsome profit. The stock is reasonably safe to hold.

C. WARSAW, N. Y.: Great Northern is so good a stock that it would seem worth while to even up on further reactions. Union Pacific would be a better buy than Penna., Lehigh Valley or B. & O.

Z. NEW YORK: The Seaman Oil Co. reports large holdings and is paying 20c a year. Par value \$1. Star Texas Oil, quoted at around \$14, is distributing 1 1/2% per month and appears a fair speculation.

C. NEW LOTHROP, MICH.: On recessions you can buy the lower-priced stocks with greater safety than those that have had an extreme advance. Note my weekly suggestions.

K. BOSTON, MASS.: The Fisk Rubber Co. is reported doing well. It pays dividends regularly on pfd., but none on common. The former is a good business man's purchase, the latter a long-pull.

M. CINCINNATI: When American International Corporation stock was selling much lower I called attention to its merits. Investors talk of much higher prices. They are never averse to making a good profit.

D. WILLIAMSBURG, PA.: The Sammes Oil Corporation pays 18% on par (10c), which is less than 2c a year. The company has limited holdings and its production is small. It has no refineries or tank cars. I do not advise purchase of the stock at 25c.

B. PRESSMAN'S HOME, TENN.: The Burk Burnett oil field is rich in oil, but many companies are at work in it and the field cannot hold up its rate of production forever. Stocks of companies operating there, especially new ones, are highly speculative.

P. ELWOOD PLACE, OHIO: Earnings of Gaston, Williams & Wignmore were so impaired by adverse exchange conditions and shipping difficulties that the dividend was unexpectedly passed. The stock is now speculative.

M. GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.: The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is prosperous. The common stock is all controlled by W. L. Douglas and dividends on it are not made public. The pfd. is 7% non-cumulative and is reasonably safe.

M. CINCINNATI, OHIO: Allied Oil is a low-priced and still highly speculative stock. The company has not become a large producer and liberal profit-maker. It seems advisable to hold American Tel. & Tel. and Union Pacific, especially the latter.

S. CHICAGO, ILL.: You could dispose of Conduit and Cable, a highly speculative issue, take your loss and invest in American Druggist, Cosden & Co., Sapulpa, Maryland, Ajax class A, or United Eastern. These pay dividends.

E. HAVENFORD, PA.: The best railroad stocks in your list are Northern Pacific common, and Lehigh Valley. Better than either of the others is C.C.C. and St. L. pfd. Ohio Ranger is a cheap oil stock, purely speculative.

S. HOLYOKE, MASS.: President Vail of the American Tel. & Tel. Co. recently spoke assuredly of the company's outlook and the maintenance of dividends. American Beet Sugar com. is a good business man's purchase.

W. NEW LONDON, OHIO: Empire Tire and Rubber is a going concern. The stock is speculative, but it does not seem advisable to sell at a serious loss. Double-Detroit seems to be as yet only a speculation. International Nickel com. is a long pull.

T. ALBANY, N. Y.: Columbia Graphophone Co. and Anglo-American both have merit and are dividend payers. At present there is no likelihood of their going much

higher, unless there shall be a general boom. Trans-continental Oil is in strong hands and well regarded as a long pull.

Z. NEW YORK CITY: General Asphalt, now selling about \$126 and paying \$5 a year, is selling too high for its yield. The company has a future, but its shares have been over-boomed. Railway Steel Spring com. is a good business man's purchase at present price.

M. LOUP CITY, NEB.: As a "mystery" stock, Baldwin Locomotive common's price has been run up and down frequently by speculators. It has merit, but is paying no dividend, and, though much lower than at its highest price, it would seem to have largely discounted the future.

B. BIRCHMOUNT, CANON, UTAH: Although the prospects of Alaska Gold are not brilliant, you might as well hold your stock for possible future developments. I do not recommend purchase of Italian lire. Italy's debt is enormous and the country is in an unsatisfactory economic condition.

D. WASHINGTON, D. C.: Until the U. S. Supreme Court decides that stock dividends are not taxable as income, one can hardly expect the Standard Oil companies to declare such dividends. The S. O. of N. J., the parent company, Vacuum Oil, Ohio Oil and others have such accumulated surpluses as would justify stock dividends.

M. LEFAY, N. Y.: At present American Beet Sugar looks like the best stock in your list, though conditions may change. Crucible Steel has reached too high a figure for its dividend. Midvale Steel bought on reactions, is a good business man's purchase. There are expectations regarding Cosden, but just now it is sufficiently high.

R. POINT RICHMOND, CALIF.: Buckeye Pipe Line is in the S. O. group. It paid 18% on par (\$50) last year, and so far this year has paid 12%. The stock is quoted at about \$95, which seems below its real value. Cosden and Sapulpa both pay 50c per year, a low yield on market price. Each, however, has possibilities.

S. BRADDOCK, PA.: While investigation is always made of LESLIE'S advertisers, it is obvious that it can not be as thorough as that a mercantile agency, devoted to this line of business, can make, and if you have doubts, it would be well to secure such an agency's report. One must always bear in mind that the larger the return, as a rule, the greater the possible risk, even in investment securities. Cadet Hosley Co. is a going concern and its pfd. stock reasonably safe. Argentine Central Railroad 6's and So. Railway Co. 6's, are well-regarded. The Securities Co. 6's may be safe, but they are not so attractive as the other two.

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## Xmas Greetings Every Week Throughout the Year

If you are wondering what to send that practical business person, let us help you solve the problem. Nothing could be more welcome than a year's subscription to the magazine that appeals especially to business people—Leslie's Weekly. The fact that



With the best wishes of

we are entering your subscription to

**LESLIE'S**

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

to be sent to

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York

The above is a reproduction of a Christmas card in colors which we will mail, so as to be delivered Christmas morning, to anyone you desire to have receive Leslie's Weekly for the coming year.

it goes into over half a million homes every week proves its popularity. It's a big \$5.00 worth—52 issues with informing text and averaging each week 75 reproductions that would take volumes to describe. Can a more suitable gift be made for \$5.00?

**LESLIE'S WEEKLY**

225 Fifth Ave., New York

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City

Please send Leslie's Weekly to the names attached for 1 year. Also send a Christmas Card in my name.

Enclosed find.....

Name.....

Address.....

## Send for this better DIARY for 1920



DIARIES have been the same for centuries, you say, but these are different. Twelve, neatly bound, vest pocket monthly diaries, each 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, 32 pages.

A page for each day—a book for each month

The current month's happenings right in your pocket. Don't carry a bulky year diary. Here's the handiest, most convenient, pocket Diary and Daily REMINDER ever devised—the 12 books in a neat desk holding-box will be sent p.p. prepaid on receipt of \$1.00. Order right now.

**THE J. C. HALL COMPANY**

68 W. Exchange St. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## 9 TOYS all for 2c

To introduce our new catalogue of a thousand tricks and jokes, toys and novelties, we make this big bargain offer. For only a two cent stamp we will send you prepaid, 9 toys: a game of anagrams, the 1920 joke book, genuine deal-comania transfer pictures, pictures to paint, a railroad cut-out (an engine, four cars, station signal and water tank), puzzle picture, checker-board puzzle, the broken match trick and a mind reading trick. All yours for only a two cent stamp. Nothing more to pay.</

## DIAMONDS

### CHARGE ACCOUNT PLAN

**DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY**

Select all your Diamond and Jewelry gifts from our Catalog 77C. Send your order to us for prompt shipment. Your credit is good. We trust you for all the goods you want on the plan.

**Low Charge-Account Plan**

You pay nothing in advance—not one cent. Shipments are made at our expense and risk. You examine first, and only after satisfied you send 20% as first payment. Then send only 10% monthly, at the rate of a few cents a day. You get full protection under our 8% Yearly Dividend Offer.

Every "Lyon" Diamond is backed by our binding guarantee, covering the quality and value. MORE than that. On the exchange of any "Lyon" Diamond for a better one, you can get 8% YEARLY INCREASE IN VALUE—8% per annum more than what you paid.

**Our 75 Years' Reputation**

guarantees you honest goods at lowest prices. If our goods don't represent SUPERIOR VALUE, return at our expense. No obligation, annoyance or red-tape. You pay a cent until you are pleased beyond your expectations. Send to Dept. 77C for our 128-Page special Christmas Bargain Catalogue. Investigate our RE-EXCHANGE OFFER. Let us explain how you can earn an EXTRA BONUS.

**J.M. LYON & CO. 15 Maiden Lane NEW YORK**  
In Business for over 75 Years

## Don't Wear a Truss

**Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.**

**Brooks' Rupture Appliance**

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Brooks Appliance Co., 404 State St., Marshall, Mich.

## LUDEN'S

### GIVE QUICK RELIEF FOR THROAT TICKLE

**10 Buys 100**

**Engel**

**Art Corners**

Use them to mount all kodak pictures, post cards, clippings in albums.

Made in Square, Round, Oval, Fancy and Heart of black, gray, sepia, and red. Guaranteed. Slip them on corners of pictures, then wet and stick. QUICK, EASY, ARTISTIC. No mess, no fuss. At post supply, drug and station stores. Accept no substitutes; there is nothing as good. 10c brings full size, and samples 1450 Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dept. 221.

## DEAFNESS IS MISERY

I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noise for over 30 years. My invisible Antiseptic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noise, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Microphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Effective when Deafness is caused by Catarrh or by Perforated, Partially or Wholly Destroyed Natural Drums. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing.

**A. O. LEONARD**

Cable 44, 20 5th Avenue New York City

## IS THE BIBLE TRUE?

You MUST read the remarkable book that has been suppressed over 100 YEARS. Sent by mail prepaid only 50c. If, after you read this sensational masterpiece, you do not think it is worth 75c, TIMES 50c we will refund your money. **KNOW THE TRUTH! You will be STARTLED!** Order at once.

TRUTH PUB. CO., Dept. B.K., 1400 Broadway, NEW YORK

## FILM FUN

The magazine that puts you on speaking terms with your favorite star.

For Sale at 15c a copy All Newsstands \$1.50 a year (Advertising Rates on Application)

Leslie-Judge Co., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City

## Printing Cheap

Cards, circulars, labels, booklets, press. Presses. Larger \$5.00 job press \$100. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, T.Y.C. cards, etc. **THE PRESS CO., P.O., Meriden, Conn.**

## "Photo by U. S. Signal Corps"

Concluded from page 824

aged to do it is a puzzle, but he was persuasive enough in the Poilu tongue to wheedle a French army chauffeur into presenting him with an able-bodied roadster—with the result that for once the Yanks scooped the French on a big story.

Captain McDonald had a press agent's faculty for attracting attention to what he had to show. He used to come bursting into the laboratory, covered with mud and still wearing his steel derby. Then to a somewhat cynical ex-newspaper man he would rhapsodize on the news value of his latest batch of plates and film, and on the astounding superiority of the First Division in all branches over any other outfit of the A. E. F. This was half in jest, of course, but it gave him a stigma of press-agenting.

One afternoon in October, when the big Argonne show was at its hottest, he made a less dramatic entrance than usual, but I noticed that his helper, the chauffeur of the flivver and pack mule for cameras, was shivering with something that looked suspiciously like shell shock. If any of us wondered if this was a new way to advertise Mac and the First Division, we were—as we found out a few weeks later—badly misjudging him. The man was shaking with shell shock. Mac had saved his helper's life, under fire—as we discovered afterward when Mac was decorated in a ceremony held in the bridgehead north of the Rhine.

Captain Edwin Cooper, long attached to the New England Division, was another whose deeds aroused discussions and who sometimes caused an ex-newspaper man to raise one eyebrow higher than the other and indulge in the sort of caustic remarks permissible to a city editor. Not that we didn't believe him—we simply didn't want him to feel that he had made a big impression.

### Captain Cooper's Adventure

Cooper filmed a wonderful close-up of Boche artillery shelling the church of Rambucourt; and he was lucky enough to be caught doing this on the very day that the chief of the Photographic Division was paying the sector a visit. When the New Englanders relieved the Marines and regulars of the Second Division in the sector west of Chateau-Thierry, Cooper took the long chance of locating himself in a position ahead of the first wave of infantry. He came back into camp that day with seven German prisoners lugging his equipment. They had "surprised" him as much as he had "surprised" them when he came upon them huddled in the bottom of a shell hole. He happened to be a fraction of a second quicker on the draw than any of the Heinies, so he got through the day without a scratch. His two associates were not so fortunate. Both of these men, Sergeant Charles E. Painter and Sergeant Gideon J. Eikleberry (now lieutenant), were wounded in the course of the action. Captain Cooper was awarded a croix de guerre and cited in divisional orders.

The irrepressible high spirits of some of these army camera men got them into trouble, of course, as often as they got prize pictures. A conspicuous instance is that of 1st Lieut. Larry Darnour. He arrived in France about the time that things were popping loudest north of Chateau-Thierry, and demanded, as an old shipmate of the Photo News Editor, to be dispatched immediately to the front. We shipped him. By the next courier from Chateau-Thierry came the news that the inanimate form of Larry Darnour had been seen hurtling into a ditch under the propulsion of an H. E. shell, and that division headquarters had reported him "missing, probably killed."

A note from Larry a few days later reassured us. He had "just dived out of the way" of the shell; and the reason why he had been missing from several roll calls was because he had strayed off the reservation to take a picture of the emplacement of a "Big Bertha," in somebody else's divisional area. Right on the heels of that, he got into some real trouble.

This happened because Larry had a passion for living up our dull war records with occasional bits of what he called "comedy stuff." This time he had slipped on his own banana peeling. At the edge of a clearing which was exposed to German fire, he set up his camera to make movies of the unfortunates who had to pass—oh, ever so quickly!—across the open space. Everybody got up great speed in crossing that clearing, and Larry ran off some corking "comedy."

### A Film That Was Destroyed

After a while an elderly fat man appeared in the office. This promised a hilarious show to Larry, who started right away to grind. With his knees churning almost to his chin, the fat man covered the hundred over a heavy track in eleven flat, and Larry had something in his camera for which Mack Sennett would have paid \$5 a foot and handsome royalties.

The only unfortunate feature about the picture was that the fat man had two silver stars on each shoulder and no sense of humor. He was a proud old general, and when he saw what Larry was up to he was hopping mad.

"Do you think, young man," he gasped, "that that's a proper sort of picture to show to the American public?"

Larry opined that it wasn't important as news, but was rather amusing. But the general made him destroy the film.

Another photographer who had a passion for "human interest" and paid dear for it was Corporal Allen H. Hanson, "stills" man of the 42nd Division. He had admirably covered the more dramatic aspects of the capture of Juvigny, when the temptation beset him to "shoot" a group of doughboys in one of their less heroic attitudes, taking a nap in the bottom of a shell hole. He had just clicked the shutter when "zing!" a Boche machine gun bullet shattered his arm and put him out of action for the remainder of the war.

But the original hard luck man of the entire Photographic Division was Sergeant (later 2nd Lieut.) Adrian C. Duff. As a news photographer in civil life, Duff was one of the most famous of his tribe in America, and everyone expected that when he got busy in France he would hang up a new world's record.

Destiny and the censors, collaborating with the C. P. I., were dead set against this. Duff got some wonderful battle pictures, both at Chateau-Thierry and at the far bigger "show" in the Argonne, but Paris and Washington conspired to hold up some of the best of them until their news values were stone cold. Meanwhile, the Committee on Public Information had a habit of featuring his S. O. S. pictures instead of his battle stuff. At a time when Duff was expectantly watching the American picture sections for the appearance of his Chateau-Thierry street fighting scenes, the newspapers were running instead a view he had snapped of some children in a woods watching a tractor haul a big gun into position. The picture usually was labeled:

"The children of northern France are so accustomed to war's horrors that they

calmly watch our fighting Yanks prepare to open fire upon the enemy with a six-inch field piece."

As a matter of fact, the picture was taken in a peaceful woods fifteen miles south of Paris.

This almost broke Duff's heart. On top of that, the papers began running his snapshots of the Paris Fourth of July parade—still holding off from the Chateau-Thierry set. His Argonne pictures escaped publication because the signing of the armistice killed newspaper interest in "war stuff," and Duff sailed for home convinced that he never would be able to make anyone believe that he had been at the front at all.

He did see the front, however—and a lot of it. So did more than a hundred other A. E. F. camera men. They snapped pictures and ground films everywhere that they were allowed to go in Europe—land, sea and sky. They worked in France, Italy, England, North Russia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria and Bohemia. They "shot" from crow's nests, decks, docks and the tops of pile drivers; from tanks, airplanes, balloons, flat car pillboxes, church towers and the floors of muddy trenches. Sometimes they traveled in style in battered flivvers; sometimes they counted themselves lucky to find transportation for their load of equipment in a wheelbarrow, as Sergeant Wm. H. Thorpe did at Chateau-Thierry. They decorated their cameras with camouflage paint to be able to operate as close as possible to the footlights. They covered France wherever there were any Americans from the base ports and the leave areas to No Man's Land.

When the first troops of the First Division landed in St. Nazaire, a U. S. Signal Corps photographer, Captain Paul D. Miller, was waiting on the dock to film and "still" them. He had arrived in the advance guard of the A. E. F. with General Pershing. And I hazard that when the next-to-the-last man of the expedition starts up the gangplank for home, the positively-the-last man will snap a "Photo by U. S. Signal Corps" and label it: "Au revoir, A. E. F.!" Nobody will be able to say that the set isn't complete, even if it isn't exciting.

### Some Difficulties

But don't blame the army's photographers for the apparent tameness of their product. It appears that we had got out of the habit of having men in the "first line trenches" stand massed close enough together to be able to "nudge one another as the signal to get ready for an attack." As for a "big gun silhouetted on a hill top," it would be altogether too inviting a target for Heinie's H. E. shells.

Why would these Yank generals insist on making raids in pitch darkness or just before break of dawn when the fastest lens can't register what is going on? Why, for that matter, should a Great War be pulled off in a country where rain is almost habitual and dark woods are regarded as choice battlegrounds? How unfortunate, too, that a heavy movie camera operates best on a tripod and looked from the distant German lines suspiciously like a machine gun. Even the flashlight expert found himself at a disadvantage. One of the best American flashlights that ever wore O. D.—1st Lt. Henri Otto Drucker—discovered on his arrival at the front that he was forbidden to make flashes in the trenches because of the vigilance of pernicious Germans who couldn't be made to understand that all that Henri wished to do was to take a few innocent night-life pictures.



# Camel Cigarettes



**Camels certainly do  
answer your keenest  
cigarette desires—**

*for quality, for refreshing flavor and  
fragrance, for smooth, delightful mellow-  
mildness, for "body" and for real and true  
satisfaction!*

You have only to get acquainted with Camels to realize the absolute superiority of the Camel blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. And, how you will prefer the Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! *We tell you it is a revelation!* Camels are so unusual, so unlike any cigarette you ever puffed on!

No matter how liberally you smoke Camels they will not tire your taste! And, it will delight you to discover personally that Camels leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste or unpleasant cigaretty odor!

*Compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!* You'll forget all about coupons, premiums or gifts!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in glassine - paper - covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

**R. J. REYNOLDS  
TOBACCO CO.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.**

Happy Music  
from  
Footlight Land

# Columbia Grafonola

Let us entertain you! Bid us come instantly, magically, from gay Broadway revue, sparkling musical show, vaudeville spotlight, to your cosy, lamplit hearthside. Let us sing for you, play for you, tell our merriest jests to you. Call for us and we respond at your bidding, like genii of old, to tell you our newest quips, sing you the latest popular songs, bring you all the mirth and melody of footlight land.



We are the brightest stars of vaudeville, revue, and musical comedy. New songs become popular songs as soon as we sing them—and as soon as we've sung them we give them to you on Columbia Records. Ever yours to command for fun and music are Al Jolson, Harry Fox, Nora Bayes, Van and Schenck, Bert Williams, and many others whose fame is nation-wide.

Columbia Grafonolas — Standard Models  
up to \$300; Period Designs up to \$2100

To make a good record great, play it on the Columbia Grafonola  
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York  
London Factory: 102 Clerkenwell Road, E. C.